

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 JULY 1985

Israeli-Soviet Relations

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has sent a verbal message to CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev emphasizing that Israel bears no hostility toward the Soviet Union, and expressing the hope that the two sides will be able to reach an arrangement on various issues, Jerusalem radio reported 21 July. Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir disclosed in remarks cited earlier by Jerusalem television that he sees no chance of a breakthrough in relations with the USSR. He warned that the publicizing of the meeting between the Soviet and Israeli ambassadors in Paris may put an end to the secret meetings that have occurred in recent months between Israeli and Soviet representatives. Meanwhile, TASS denied Jerusalem radio's account of the Soviet ambassador's remarks to his Israeli counterpart in Paris, describing as "totally groundless" the radio's "fabrications" about a "mythical" Soviet proposal. Soviet journalist Viktor Louis commented on the ambassadors' meeting in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, contending that there are no grounds for expecting an immediate restoration of Soviet-Israeli relations, though he added that the meeting is likely to result in "occasional consultations" on Mideast problems.

Israel and the Palestinians

Israel's attitude toward the proposed talks between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would not change if the Palestinian list was composed of personalities not identified with the PLO, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stressed in a 21 July Jerusalem television interview. He reaffirmed that there is no need for such talks, adding that "in general" this is also Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' view. Israeli officials in Washington had earlier complained to the United States over the "attempt to deprive Israel of a veto right" regarding possible meetings between U.S. officials and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, according to Jerusalem television.

On the Arab side "reliable Palestinian sources" cited by Israel's *HA'ARETZ* stated that the Palestinian delegation list submitted to the United States may be reduced to a four-man group comprising FATAH Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan, Dr Nabil Sha'th, Hanna Sanyurah, and Fayiz abu Rahmah. Earlier, Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan stressed in a Radio Monte Carlo interview that the PLO's first objective is to obtain U.S. recognition, but he added that the PLO will not recognize UN Security Council Resolution 242 as the price for being recognized by the United States.

Sudan

A spokesman for the Transitional Military Council (TMC) cited by MENA called reports of Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah's resignation "completely untrue." Earlier, the Kuwaiti daily *AL-SIYASAH*, citing "well-informed Sudanese sources," said the defense minister had submitted his resign-

nation after being blamed for not consulting the TMC before signing a military cooperation protocol between Sudan and Libya.

Meanwhile, TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab described his meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Addis Ababa as "cordial," MENA reported, adding that he will visit Cairo shortly.

As for rebel activity, "hundreds" of government troops were killed 18 July during an 8-hour battle 5 miles from Gummeiza, according to a Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) military communique cited by the clandestine Radio SPLA.

Algeria

Relations With Egypt — President Chadli Bendjedid met with Egyptian President Mubarak 18 July while both leaders were in Addis Ababa attending the OAU summit, according to Egyptian sources cited by AFP. Noting that this is the first bilateral meeting at presidential level since Algiers broke diplomatic relations with Egypt as a result of the Camp David accords, the agency pointed out that common concern about Libya, as well as the improvement in Algerian-U.S. relations, have brought the two countries closer together.

Relations With Morocco — In the wake of Algeria's denials of Moroccan accusations that it armed and trained Moroccan rebels, Algiers radio broadcast a communique by the "military command of the Moroccan Islamic Youth Movement" that stressed the Movement's "independence from any foreign influence." The communique acknowledged that two of the Movement's militants were recently arrested in Morocco, contending that this occurred after they had carried out "successful military operations" against the monarchist regime.

Lebanon

Israeli forces killed three Lebanese in raids and search operations at Qabrikha in the border strip 21 July, Beirut radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi military communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced further Iraqi successes in the Gulf over the weekend, stating that the Iraqi Navy attacked Iran's Cyrus oil field the night of 19 July, and that the Air Force hit another "large maritime target" near Khark Island 21 July. In the naval attack, Iraqi warships destroyed four oil wells, one pumping station, an oil reservoir, and an Iranian gunboat, a communique asserted. However, the same communique also acknowledged that an Iraqi fighter plane crashed in Iranian territory the night of 19 July. For Iran's part, a military communique cited by IRNA said Iranian air defenses downed two Iraqi planes that day, stating that an Iraqi Mirage crashed in northwestern Iran

while another plane fell inside Iraqi territory after being hit by an Iranian SAM. On the southern battlefield, Iranian forces defeated an Iraqi offensive over the weekend, inflicting "heavy casualties," according to Tehran radio.

Iran

Elections — President 'Ali Khamene'i announced 19 July that he will run for another presidential term, Tehran radio reported. Thirty candidates have registered for the 16 August presidential election, IRNA noted, though an Interior Ministry official pointed out that the final list will be announced after the candidates have been screened by the Council of Guardians.

Bomb — A bomb exploded in southwest Tehran 21 July causing minor damage, according to IRNA.

Afghanistan

Relations With Pakistan — The Pakistani Foreign Office lodged a strong protest against the DRA's "unfounded allegations" of

Pakistani espionage activities, telling the Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad 21 July that Pakistan totally rejects such charges which aim at distracting attention from the "illegal" detention of two Pakistani Embassy employees in Kabul, Karachi radio reported. The Pakistani protest came after Kabul radio's broadcast of a BAKHTAR statement that viewed the recent arrest of two "nonpolitical personnel" of the Pakistani Embassy as clear proof of Pakistan's broad campaign of "espionage" against the DRA. The statement berated Pakistan for allowing anti-Afghan radio stations and over 120 military training centers for Afghan "counterrevolutionaries" to operate on its territory, and also claimed that the Pakistani Army recently participated in a battle against DRA forces.

Paktia Fighting — Mujahidin sources in Islamabad cited by AFP reported fierce fighting around Khowet in Paktia Province, asserting that the rebels have virtually surrounded the town and have captured 40 DRA Government soldiers.

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'Arafat Adviser Rejects UN Resolution 242

*JN191934 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1758 GMT 19 Jul 85*

[Interview with Hani al-Hasan, adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Amman Fu'ad Na'im; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text][Na'im] Brother Hani al-Hasan, it is almost certain that the negotiations between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will shortly begin in Amman or in another capital. The U.S. agreement to open a dialogue with Palestinians that the PLO will name is a historical development in the Palestinian problem. What concessions did the PLO offer in order for such a dialogue to take place?

[Al-Hasan] I can definitely assert that the PLO did not offer any concessions in order to reach this historical phase, as you said. Undoubtedly, however, what made us wrest this U.S. stand is the dear Palestinian blood that has been shed on the Palestinian land and along the Palestinian borders over the past 20 years. As I said in previous statements, the Palestinians with their strong determination and with their sacrifices were able to direct a clever political struggle that was crowned with the signing of the Amman agreement and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian action. Moreover, the joint desire of the Jordanians and Palestinians to adopt the same concept and to face Europe and the U.S. Administration with a unified determination has made the United States realize that there is no other way than to come to terms with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian action.

[Na'im] There has been a great deal of speculation on the names of the Palestinian members in the joint delegation. Can you tell us who the Palestinians members of the delegation are?

[Al-Hasan] I have not been authorized to talk about this issue. There was an agreement in the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee, of which I am a member, that we should not disclose these names. However, when we reach agreement on the start of the dialogue, an official statement will be issued naming the Palestinian delegation. We are now involved in directing the struggle if the dialogue begins.

[Na'im] Have you adopted certain principles in naming the Palestinian members?

[Al-Hasan] As I have said, the political struggle that took place recently between us and the United States was on a very important point. The PLO adhered to the position that it is the sole legitimate representative; that there will be no compromise on the issue of representation; and that the PLO appoints those who speak on the Palestinian people's behalf. Therefore, when agreement was reached that the PLO appoint those who would speak on its behalf, we selected names, taking into consideration that every Palestinian will be represented and not only one part of Palestine. This is because the Israelis are trying to divide the Palestinians: This is a Palestinian from the West Bank, this one from the East Bank, this one is elected, and this one is not elected. The names that we presented reflect the Palestinian people's unity in all areas and on all levels.

[Na'im] The forthcoming dialogue will be a preliminary dialogue or a first stage in the dialogue with the United States. In your opinion, what are the aims of this first stage with regard to the PLO?

[Al-Hasan] Naturally, our first aim is to obtain U.S. recognition of the PLO. Everyone is demanding an international conference to solve the Middle East problem, but many forget that until this movement, we have not participated in any international conference. The Geneva conference was held in 1974. Syria, Jordan, and Egypt went to this conference as well as the Israelis, the Soviets, and the Americans, but nobody invited the Palestinians. If the Geneva conference is convened again we will not be participants in the conference. Hence, in order not to be deceived and avoid building a new Yalta on the Palestinian body, we must follow a policy that will guarantee for us our status as members who will surely represent the Palestinian people. This means that U.S.-USSR recognition of the PLO is needed to make us members. There is USSR recognition and, therefore, we must secure U.S. recognition of the PLO.

Therefore, our policy of holding a dialogue with the Americans within the framework of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation centers on how to make the United States recognize the PLO. I say here and now to the Palestinian people that we will not accept as the price for U.S. recognition of the PLO the PLO's recognition of Resolution 242.

One of Palestinian diplomacy's most important achievements, which is mainly the work of brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], is that by guiding the struggle through joint action with King Husayn and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian action, Abu 'Ammar succeeded in making the dialogue take place without preconditions, and hence the United States is the one that dropped its conditions and not us.

Undoubtedly, we are required to tell the United States: You must recognize the PLO. The United States is required to offer a formula for recognizing the PLO which is not recognition of Resolution 242. The United States must realize that recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination cannot be jumped over or conceded. The Palestinian people, who are present in all countries and who are homeless, must have a homeland. The recognition by Europe and the United States of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, in addition to our own strength, both in the organizational and military spheres, will, God willing, lead to a Palestinian homeland.

'Arafat on PLO-Jordanian Agreement, U.S. Policy

*JN201904 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT
20 Jul 85*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement is an attempt to reactivate the Palestine question in many areas, foremost of which is the U.S. arena.

In a press statement, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said: We seek to surmount many obstacles, including the United States' refusal to deal with the PLO, with the establishment of an

independent Palestinian state, and with the convening of an international conference.

The revolution commander stressed that a conference on the Middle East without the participation of the USSR and the PRC will not be an international conference. He added: The international conference we call for is one in which the UN Security Council permanent member-states will participate.

Khalid al-Hasan on Dialogue With U.S. Envoy

JN211751 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and official in charge of the PNC Foreign Relations Committee, has said that the Jordanian members of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation will represent their country's government while the Palestinians will represent the PLO.

In a statement published in Kuwait today, Al-Hasan added that a decision will be made concerning the Palestinian members of the joint delegation. He stressed the PLO's commitment to these members being representatives of the PLO. Brother Khalid al-Hasan pointed out that the coming meeting with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy will be an exploratory meeting. He said that the meeting will determine the possibility of continuing meetings and defining their essence and framework.

Khalid al-Hasan said that the dialogue with Murphy constitutes U.S. recognition of the PLO. He pointed out that Zionist influence in the United States attempts to hamper this meeting. He added that the U.S. Administration attempts to sidestep the issue by giving various interpretations to this meeting.

Brother Khalid al-Hasan emphasized that these interpretations have nothing to do whatsoever with the Palestinian stand. He said that the PLO is committed to the PNC resolution calling for negotiations within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the USSR.

Palestinian Factions Hold Rally in Damascus

JN211821 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — Palestinian resistance factions have once again condemned the capitulationist 'Arafatist course aimed at liquidating the Palestine question after laying down the rifle. They affirmed their adherence to the Palestinian rifle and its adoption as the only way to liberate the land and regain usurped rights.

In a celebration staged in Damascus on the return of a group of Palestinian prisoners to Damascus yesterday evening, Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-GC, said: We know well that 'Arafat and his clique are working in a coordinated manner to remove the Palestinian rifle from the hands of our people.

Dr George Habash, PFLP secretary general, affirmed that the camps' sedition in Beirut, which was provoked by 'Arafat and his

clique, has ended thanks to the wise leadership of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] and to the Damascus agreement that prevented the Palestinian rifle from falling. Dr Habash hailed the recent Damascus agreement and affirmed that it consecrated the revolutionary cohesion among the Palestinian and national Lebanese forces and Syria — a cohesion that constitutes our basic shield for the continuation of the revolution.

Talking about the suspect conspiracy of the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat, Dr Habash stressed the need to confront the accelerating steps the deviationist Palestinian right wing and the Jordanian regime are making to liquidate the Palestine question. Dr Habash expressed his astonishment at the call for holding an emergency Arab summit at this time and at devoting this summit to discussing the Jordanian-'Arafatist agreement, which is a prelude to Palestinian surrender. He called for an Arab stand against this scheme to stop the great danger threatening the Palestine question.

Colonel Sa'id Musa, also known as Abu Musa, secretary of the command of the Fatah uprising, affirmed that the PNSF continues to carry the rifle and to resist the path of capitulation that 'Arafat and his henchmen followed in collusion with the Jordanian regime to liquidate the Palestine question.

Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front [PPSF], affirmed that the Palestinian people continue to confront the course of deviation and capitulation regardless of its forms. He urged all Palestinian and national forces and factions to confront and topple this course and to continue the struggle until liberation and victory.

This celebration took place in the presence of Comrade Ahmad Qabalan, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party Regional Command; Dr George Habash, PFLP secretary general; Ahmad Jibril, PFLP-GC secretary general; Colonel Abu Musa and Colonel Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, members of the Fatah uprising command; Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Popular Liberation War Vanguard — Al-Sa'iqa Forces; Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the PPSF; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee and official in charge of external relations; Abu Mahgir al-Yamani, member of the PLO Executive Committee and member of the PFLP Political Bureau; Talal Naji, member of the PLO Executive Committee and assistant secretary general of the PFLP-GC; Comrade Sami Qandil, member of the General Command of the Popular Liberation War Vanguard — Al-Sa'iqa Forces; Abu Jihad Yunis, member of the PFLP-GC Political Bureau; and 'Umar al-Shihabi, member of the PFLP-GC Political Bureau.

Habash, Sidon's Al-Bizri Criticize 'Arafat

JN220552 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] PFLP Secretary General George Habash, who has returned to Damascus, has criticized 'Arafat. Sidon deputy Nazih al-Bizri has also criticized 'Arafat. We will begin with Nazih al-Bizri.

In an interview with the Lebanese weekly *MONDAY MORN* *ING* published today, the Sidon deputy accused Fatah, especially Yasir 'Arafat, of trying to fabricate a conflict in southern Lebanon in order to return Palestinian fighters to the region. Al-Bizri said that large amounts of funds, arms, and ammunition are arriving daily in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps near Sidon in order to turn these two camps into strongholds for 'Arafat's supporters. The Sidon deputy added: We have warned these people and asked them to leave the area. However, the danger is still there, especially over the next 2 months. We hope that 'Arafat will not behave in the usual manner. We hope there will be no clashes. But if an incident takes place, then we will retaliate firmly and uproot the evil.

It is noteworthy that the Lebanese leaders in Sidon support the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] that is opposed to Yasir 'Arafat.

In Damascus, PFLP Secretary General George Habash made a speech in which he violently criticized PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his supporters and praised the agreement concluded in Damascus last month between the Amal movement and the PNSF. Habash, who returned to Damascus a week ago after an absence of several months, called on the Palestinian masses to adopt a firm stand against capitulation, to strike at the traitors, and to consecrate the armed resistance in the occupied territory. He also called on the steadfastness and confrontation states and the Arab nationalist forces to back the PNSF against the Arab reactionary regimes' call for a summit.

PLO Spokesman Details Anti-Zionist Activities
JN201919 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT
 20 Jul 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Our heroes operating inside our occupied homeland have continued their heroic operations against vital and military Zionist targets. Our military sources inside the occupied homeland said that our groups carried out several military operations this week and that Zionist military sources have declined to acknowledge some of these operations and have down played losses in other operations.

Following are military operations carried out from 15-18 July 1985:

1. A machinegun attack was carried out against a military vehicle on 15 July 1985 in the city of Gaza. The attack wounded two of the vehicle's occupants.

2. An incendiary bomb was thrown at a vehicle of the Zionist border guards east of (Banit Hila) on 15 July 1985.

3. At 1015, 15 July 1985, our revolutionaries used incendiary bombs to attack a Zionist military vehicle near Al-'Ayziyah.

4. On 16 July 1985, one of our revolutionaries stabbed a Zionist soldier in a Bethlehem market. The soldier was seriously wounded.

5. An explosive charge went off inside a Zionist police station at the entrance of the Hebrew University on 16 July 1985. The explosion damaged all the contents of the station.

6. An incendiary bomb was hurled at a police station in the city of Tubas on 17 July 1985. Several cars in the station's garage were damaged.

7. Our revolutionaries planted an explosive charge near the Zionist Zim Shipping Company in Haifa. The explosive charge went off at 1130 on 17 July 1985. The explosion caused heavy loss of life and equipment.

8. Two explosive charges went off near an Israeli factory inside the (Rinati Hanan) Kibbutz in the city of Haifa on 17 July 1985. The explosion caused heavy material damage in the factory.

9. During an ambush our revolutionaries laid on the coastal road in the [name indistinct] area, our revolutionaries opened machinegun fire on the vehicle of Zionist Colonel (Uri Ibra'uf) on 18 July 1985. The Zionist colonel was killed and his vehicle destroyed.

It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Moroccan King Hassan's Message

GF190734 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0715 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 19 Jul (WAKH) — The amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from King Hassan II of Morocco, on the convocation of an emergency Arab summit which Morocco has called for at the end of this month.

The message was conveyed by Dr Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education, during his meeting with the amir of Bahrain in Manama this morning.

Envoy Departs 20 Jul

GF200946 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0755 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 20 Jul (WAKH) Dr Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education and personal envoy to the Moroccan monarch, left Manama today after a 2-day visit.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Urges Cooperation in Security

GF191122 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad yesterday called on the citizens and expatriates to cooperate with the government in successfully implementing its security plans to put an end to terrorist acts.

Addressing the final session of the National Assembly's sixth legislative term, Shaykh Sabah said the government is aware that its success in carrying out security responsibilities requires more than legislative measures and deporting or putting law violators to trial.

He added that success can be achieved only when every citizen and expatriate becomes a guard.

Shaykh Sabah stressed that the society must preserve national unity to confront anyone who tries to undermine Kuwait's security.

He pointed out that terrorism aims at shaking the stability of Kuwait, striking at its democratic experiment, impeding the development process and disparaging the values under which the foreign policy is conducted.

The foreign policy, he said, is based on cooperation with the GCC, respect to national charters and Arab, Islamic and international commitments and the strong belief in the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

He praised the dialogue between the assembly and the government during this session saying it enriched the democratic process in the country.

Security Measures Begin To Be Implemented

GF191120 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 18 Jul 85 p 4

[Excerpt] Ministries and other government establishments in Kuwait have begun implementing security measures to protect installations in cooperation with the Interior Ministry.

The Higher Security Committee held many meetings and made recommendations for protecting the ministries complex. They appointed Kuwaitis who had completed their military training to follow up security measures, and the Interior Ministry will train them on security methods and related matters.

All briefcases, bags and other items carried by visitors will be searched, and they will be issued with special passes against identity cards. Employees will be required to wear their identity cards when going from one ministry to another. Controllers will be stationed at entrances and exits and at car parks.

Cooperatives societies have decided to take security measures to protect their establishments and members of the public.

Supermarkets will be equipped with a walkie-talkie sets and closed circuit TV, guards and controllers employed, and bags of customers examined.

The chairman of Al-Qadishah cooperative society, Khalifah al-Muhaytib, said the society entered into a contract with a security company to provide security men to inspect, search and guard the supermarket.

The Hilton Hotel public relations director said measures had been taken to protect guests, and security men increased. All guests and their luggage will be searched and identities checked.

The Touristic Enterprises Company and Interior Ministry representatives discussed security measures to protect sea clubs and installations.

Arab League's Chedli Klibi Arrives 21 Jul

LD212135 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Mr. Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, arrived in Kuwait tonight for a 1-day visit. He was welcomed by Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, Under Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, and acting Director of Protocol Hamad al-'Ubaydi.

Mr. Klibi told KUNA that he wished on arrival in Kuwait to reiterate to his highness the amir of the country his most sincere congratulations for the safety, good health, and care bestowed by Almighty God on him. Mr Klibi added: I believe I must reaffirm denunciation of the absolutely unjustified events that took place in the last few days, which cannot but increase the wrath of the Arab public opinion. We are convinced that the cohesiveness of the Government and people in fraternal Kuwait and the comprehensive rallying around the wise leadership of this generous and hospitable country will stand as an impregnable wall against

adversity. The secretary general of the Arab League added that out of his faith in the important contribution of the State of Kuwait to joint Arab action he is pleased to take advantage of this opportunity to complete the consultations with which he was charged by the Arab League Council in its last session, and that he thus looked forward to meeting his highness the amir of the country and receiving his valuable advice in this respect.

Mr Klibi further said: I am pleased to be able to discuss the various issues pertaining to joint Arab action with acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir whose views and experience we always need.

Amir Receives Message From Moroccan King

LD201043 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1007 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait 20 Jul (KUNA) — Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah received here today a message from the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II, which is thought to concern the emergency Arab summit expected in Morocco at the end of this month.

The envoy, Moroccan Minister of National Education Azzedine Laraki, delivered the message to the amir when he was received today.

Moroccan envoys have gone to some Arab countries where they delivered similar messages to the heads of these countries.

OMAN

Sultan Receives Message From Moroccan King

GF201412 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a written message from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

The message was received by His Highness Thuwayni ibn Shahab, special representative to the Sultan, during his meeting today with Dr Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education. The meeting was attended by Yahya Mahfuz al-Mundhuri, minister of education and youth affairs and the Moroccan ambassador to the Sultanate.

Dr Azzedine Laraki arrived in the country today on a visit to the Sultanate. He was welcomed at the airport by Yahya Mahfuz al-Mundhuri, minister of education and youth affairs; and the Moroccan ambassador to the Sultanate.

Moroccan Envoy Departs

GF211320 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Dr Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education, left Oman today following a 2-day visit during which he delivered a written message to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id from his Brother King Hassan II of Morocco.

He was seen off by Yahya ibn Mahfuz al-Mundhuri, minister of education and youth affairs, and the Moroccan ambassador to Oman.

SAUDI ARABIA

Japanese Foreign Minister Abe Visits Kingdom

Arrives in Jeddah

LD192045 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived in Jeddah this evening for a 2-day official visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed on arrival by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; the head of protocol at the Foreign Ministry Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysar; the director of the Asian section at the Foreign Ministry Muhammad al-Fayiz; the Japanese ambassador to the Kingdom Mr Hisahiko Okazaki and a number of officials.

Talks With Prince al-Faysal

GF201407 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1335 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 20 Jul (SPA) — Talks between Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who is currently visiting the Kingdom, began at the Foreign Ministry offices in Jeddah this morning.

The talks were attended on the Japanese side by Hisahiko Okazaki, Japanese ambassador to the Kingdom; (Osoki Miyaki), general director of the Middle East and Africa Affairs Office; (Koji Wathanapi), general director of Information Analysis, Research, and Planning Office; and (Kemeo Fojita), general director of the Economic Cooperation Office. On the Saudi side the talks were attended by Ambassador Hassan al-Shawwaf, general director of the Foreign Minister's Office; Ambassador al-Sharif Muhammad al-Fa'iz, general director of Asian administration at the Foreign Ministry; and Ma'mun Kurdi, supervisor of economic administration at the Foreign Ministry.

During the first session of talks they reviewed relations between the Kingdom and Japan and a number of issues of mutual concern.

Following the meeting, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that they discussed very important questions concerning bilateral relations and the current issues represented by the Palestinian issue and the Iraqi-Iranian war. His royal highness pointed out that they reviewed bilateral relations, especially the work of the joint committee between the two countries and the means of developing this committee to serve relations between the two countries in various fields. His royal highness said that the two countries have expanded cooperation in the economic fields and that each is the other country's biggest trade partner. [as received]

His royal highness said that the Japanese foreign minister has explained his view with regard to cooperation between Japan and the GCC states and has presented a comprehensive political attitude toward the Palestinian issue.

His royal highness the foreign minister spoke about the visit of the Japanese minister to the region, which includes Syria and Jordan. The Japanese minister met with Yasir 'Arafat, acquainted himself with the Arab position toward the Middle East issue, and explained Japan's position which supports the Fes summit resolutions and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. His royal highness said: We are pleased with the Japanese position and with the meeting between the Japanese minister and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. He welcomed Japan's increasing role in international relations and said: We hope that this role will contribute to the settlement of these issues, especially the Middle East issue.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that his talks with the Japanese foreign minister touched on the Iraq-Iranian war. His royal highness pointed out that special efforts are being exerted by Japan in this regard. He said: We in the Kingdom and the GCC states pin great hopes on Japan's position and role in bringing about a solution to this issue. There is no doubt that the region's countries are very interested in ending this war as quickly as possible and in a way that ensures the interests of the two countries. His royal highness the foreign minister said: We told the guest minister that we have always sensed Iraq's continuous agreement on the settlement of this issue within the framework of the international legislations and agreements, and noninterference in the local affairs in the two countries. His royal highness pointed out that contacts have been made between Iran and Japan. He expressed his hope that these efforts will lead to the solution of this conflict, which has continued for a long time and which has caused great losses to the two countries and to the region.

Meets Defense Minister

LD211031 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1014 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 21 Jul (SPA) — Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, conferred at his Jeddah office this morning with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his accompanying delegation. The friendly conversation, which took place at the meeting, dealt with issues of interest to both countries and the existing mutual cooperation.

Al-Faysal Hosts Reception

GF210632 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1857 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 20 Jul (SPA) — His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal hosted a dinner reception in honor of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and the delegation accompanying him.

The reception was attended by Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir; Industry and Electricity Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil;

GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah; accredited ambassadors to Saudi Arabia; and a number of officials.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, delivered a speech in which he welcomed his excellency the Japanese foreign minister and the delegation which is accompanying him. He wished him a pleasant stay in the Kingdom and went on to say:

The strong relations between our two countries had the feature of vitality and steady growth from the beginning. This stemmed from our genuine joint desire to contribute to laying down and entrenching the foundations of international cooperation; it also stemmed from our desire to confirm our joint conviction in the civilized values and lofty ideals that point to the loftiness of man and his yearning for knowledge and civilization, through his exploits, noble traditions, and constant endeavor to realize whatever is good for all mankind.

We as a Muslim and Arab nation which takes pride in its Islamic ideals and civilized values and we who have the honor of serving the holy Islamic places, believe as you do, in the usefulness of international contact and cooperation for the good of mankind and the high standing of man.

His highness also lauded the progress, upward development, and unique creativity of the noble and friendly Japanese people who deserved the admiration and esteem of the world and who enabled Japan to occupy a distinguished world status. This status has made a mark on international relations; it has been confirmed and manifested by Japan's practices and peaceful outlook which believe in building and construction, refusing to use force for destruction and usurpation of the territories of others.

His highness added: Our area still faces a fateful issue that tops the list of our priorities due to its seriousness and threat to our security and stability and effect on international peace and security. The Palestinian issue in its essence is an issue of the Palestinian people who have been expelled from their land and deprived of exercising their legitimate national rights to return to their country and exercise self-determination. This issue has been associated with the continuous hostile and expansionist Israeli practices which pose a threat not only to the peace and security of the area, but also the security and peace of the entire world.

His highness also said: The Arab states have made sincere and continuous efforts in the search for peace manifested in the resolutions of the Fes Arab summit conference which drew up the practical framework for a peaceful and comprehensive solution and was confirmed by the PLO's — the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — orientation toward just and honorable peace in collaboration with the fraternal Arab states. At a time when we appreciate your government's continuous attention to this issue, we hope that this attention crystallizes and consolidates. We hope that this is through your influential and distinguished role at the United Nations and other international forums and organizations; through your relations, firm friendship, and efforts that are aimed at the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and foremost from holy Jerusalem; and allowing the Palestinian people to

exercise their legitimate rights to return to their homeland and to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO — their sole and legitimate representative.

His Highness noted: Our area also still suffered from another grave issue, the fire which burns in two fraternal and neighboring nations where lives are taken and energies wasted, and the peace and security of the area, and indeed international peace and security are endangered. Ever since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war 5 years ago, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in cooperation with its brothers in the GCC states, constantly makes genuine efforts aimed at ending this destructive war which will not benefit either side. At the same time, my government supports all the international efforts made to this end whether in the framework of the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement or the United Nations Organization.

These efforts have met continuous approval from Iraq and a desire to proceed toward a peaceful solution built on the bases of international law and agreements, and respect for sovereignty and noninterference in the domestic affairs of others. At the same time, we appreciate your country's efforts which are aimed at realizing peace in this vital and important area. We always look forward to the continuation and collaboration in these efforts.

His highness added: Your visit to the Kingdom despite its short duration will enable you to learn about the reality of our country under the aegis of the wise leadership of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Without doubt you will see the joint benefit from Japan's constructive participation in the successive development plans in our country. We are pleased and delighted to see the fruits of our joint cooperation within the framework of the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to develop its economy, expand and diversify its base, and develop and diversify its exports. The best evidence of this is that we see Japan today occupy the position of the biggest partner in our trade relations.

His highness then stated: We look forward to the continuation of this cooperation and its expansion, to embodying our joint conviction in the principle of international free trade, to removing all the obstacles in its way, and to opening up our two countries' markets so that they contribute to the expansion of our mutual trade and diversification of our exports.

His highness said: One colleague told me that he asked about your favorite saying one day. You replied: A truthful mind and a truthful intention. We here in the Kingdom share your excellency's admiration for this phrase which has a noble and moral meaning. We are also among the admirers of your excellency's call for "creative diplomacy" in international relations. We believe together with your excellency that no state in our age can maintain a negative attitude or isolate itself from what is happening in our wide world. International peace and security are a responsibility that is shouldered by all the states. Also prosperity and well-being are the right of all the nations of this world.

At the end of his speech, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: Your visit and your meeting with the officials in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and above all your audience with his exalted majesty the king will have positive effects which

enrich our joint understanding and strengthen the cooperation between our two friendly countries. I am confident also that you will accept from all of us the highest feelings of friendship, respect, and the esteem of the Saudi Arabian people toward the friendly Japanese people.

The Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, then delivered a speech in which he expressed his profound thanks and gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded to him during this visit and said: I visited Jeddah for the first time in 1970, and later visited the Kingdom in May 1982 when I was minister of international trade and industry. This time I would like to express my great admiration of the huge development in public utilities. I am confident that this is being achieved through the directives and guidance of their majesties, rulers of this country, over the eras, in addition to the continuous efforts made by the rightly guided government and members of the friendly Saudi people.

As to the economic relations between our two countries, they are witnessing tangible development, especially recently. Our two countries have become the largest two major business partners linked by joint interests. I am sure that these commercial relations and the economic cooperation between our two countries will be cemented and will continue to remain so in the future.

His excellency pointed out: Today I had the opportunity to hold a lengthy meeting with His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and to exchange intensive and frank views in a manner that would benefit the important issues in this vital region to which we attach special importance. I highly appreciate the wise Saudi policy which is based on perspicacity, realistic assessment, and long term vision.

His excellency said: Japan is convinced that there can be no peace and/or prosperity in the world unless there is peace and stability in the Middle East region; Japan is devoting great importance to progress in this region, particularly with regard to the Palestinian question which we consider to be the core of the peace issue in the Middle East. On this basis we support the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in the 1967 war, including East Jerusalem, and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the establishment of their own independent State. In this regard we express profound respect to the important role performed by the Kingdom under its strong leadership in the realization of the resolutions of the Arab summit held in Fes in 1983.

He added: The continuation of the Iran-Iraq dispute without doubt causes grave harm to both countries on both the human and material levels. Moreover, it creates obstacles in the face of the economic and social development in addition to the fact that the dispute constitutes a great threat to the security and stability of the Gulf region, a fact which makes it incumbent upon the international community to make intensive efforts to put an end to this meaningless dispute. Although Japan is not in a qualified position to perform the role of mediator between the two warring parties, it has exerted and is exerting intensive diplomatic efforts to clear the atmosphere for the settlement of this conflict.

Throughout history, Japan had no ambitions or evil roles in the Middle East region. Our diplomatic efforts stem from our conviction

tion of justice and good intentions. In view of the distance between the stances of the two warring parties, perhaps it is too early to expect a quick end to this dispute. At any rate Japan is determined to do its utmost to check at least the escalation of the military operations and at decreasing them gradually so that they would contribute toward creating a suitable climate for a dialogue between the two parties.

His excellency said: The stances of our two countries are similar with regard to the important Mideast issues. I am totally confident that our cooperation and the close contacts between our two countries which share similar stances on solving current issues in this region, will not only result in the consolidation of the bonds of the political relations between our two countries, but will also contribute to the realization of peace and stability in the Middle East and peace in the world.

In conclusion he said: I wish the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continuous progress and prosperity and the further growing of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Japan and the Kingdom.

Received by King Fahd

GF211956 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in his office at the royal court this afternoon Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Japanese Ambassador to the Kingdom Hisahiko Okazaki.

Departs Jeddah

GF211858 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1810 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 21 Jul (SPA) — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe left Jeddah this evening after a 2-day visit to the Kingdom during which he met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense minister, and inspector general. He also held talks with his counterpart, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

The Japanese minister was seen off by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, director of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Hisahiko Okazaki, Japanese ambassador to the Kingdom.

In a predeparture press statement, the Japanese foreign minister said he was honored by meeting with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He noted that His Majesty King Fahd looked forward to a visit to Japan. We, the Japanese people and Government, are looking forward to this visit, the Japanese minister said.

Abe said that during his visit to the Kingdom he held talks with

Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on bilateral relations, the Middle East situation, the Palestine issue, and the Iraq-Iran war. The talks also dealt with trade exchange between the two countries. He said 30 percent of his country's oil needs are met by the Kingdom. He described these talks as positive. He expressed the hope that cooperation between the Kingdom and Japan in various fields will be expanded.

The Japanese minister praised the Kingdom's oil policy and underscored its stands and efforts aimed at achieving stability in the world and Arab oil markets. He also praised the sacrifices the Kingdom is making in this field.

The Japanese foreign minister emphasized the need for Israel to withdraw from the Arab territories which it occupied in 1967, and to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to establish their state on their own land. He said Japan will positively contribute toward settling the Palestinian cause. He pointed out that his country supports the Arab peace plan which was approved during the Fes summit and Security Council Resolution 242.

The Japanese foreign minister described his tour of a number of Arab countries and his meeting with the PLO Executive Committee chairman as positive. He said he sensed support from the leaders of these countries for settling the existing crisis in the Middle East.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, Shintaro Abe said his country has made and is still making intensive efforts to create an appropriate atmosphere to settle the current dispute between the two countries and establish a comprehensive and just peaceful settlement through political dialogue.

About the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, he said Japan can never recognize this intervention. He expressed the hope that an immediate withdrawal from Afghan territory will be achieved. He expressed his country's readiness to extend aid to Afghan refugees.

Arab League's Chedli Klibi Visits Jeddah

Arrives 19 Jul

LD192056 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] The secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, arrived in Jeddah this evening for a visit to the Kingdom due to last several days. He was welcomed on arrival by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; the head of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysir; and a number of officials.

In a statement to SPA on arrival, Klibi expressed his happiness with his visit to the Kingdom. He said: I am looking forward to meeting His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in order to consult with him over a number of issues of interest to Arab leaders today given the central role of the Kingdom in dealing with all the Arab issues, and the prestige of the Saudi monarch personally among his brothers and colleagues.

Klibi added that he would discuss with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, a number of issues concerning the activity of the League. The Arab League secretary general also lauded the continuous efforts made by Saudi diplomacy to improve the Arab atmosphere and to support joint Arab action; he stressed that by collective efforts among Arab states and their determination to overcome difficulties, joint action could pave the way for the forthcoming Arab summit through which Arab position will transpire to the challenges facing the Arab nation.

Received by King Fahd

*LD202222 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this afternoon received Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League. The Jeddah meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz Visits

Arrives in Jeddah

*GF201433 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz arrived in Jeddah this afternoon on a visit to the Kingdom. He was received upon his arrival by His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, Iraqi ambassador to the Kingdom.

Meets With Arab League's Klibi

JN201825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1722 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 20 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in Jeddah today. Both are visiting Saudi Arabia. They discussed current consultations regarding an emergency summit meeting.

Received by King Fahd

LD202131 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2030 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 20 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening received in Jeddah Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

The meeting was attended by the Iraqi ambassador to the Kingdom, 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin.

Meets Al-Faysal, Departs

*GF211302 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 21 Jul 85*

[Text] Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met today with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and ways of developing them in addition to issues of mutual interest.

The Iraqi foreign minister left Jeddah today following a 1-day visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, the Iraqi ambassador to Saudi Arabia; and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

UAE

Oil Minister Leaves for OPEC Meeting in Geneva

GF201315 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Jul (WAKH) — Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, left for Geneva today to participate in the OPEC ministerial conference, which will begin on Monday. He will also participate in the price differentials committee's meetings, which will begin in Geneva tomorrow, Sunday, under the chairmanship of Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs.

In a predeparture statement, the UAE minister noted the possibility of the OPEC oil ministers' reducing the already lowered OPEC oil production ceiling, which is 16 million barrels per day, to solve oil market problems.

YAR

Iraqi Foreign Minister Arrives in Sanaa

GF211634 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Sanaa, 21 Jul (WAKH) — Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz arrived here today with a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to North Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

The message concerns bilateral relations, the current Arab developments and preparation for holding the emergency Arab summit.

Radio Sanaa quoted Mr 'Aziz as saying on arrival that his visit will be a good opportunity to meet North Yemeni Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Dr. 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani to discuss with him issues of mutual interest and the current Arab situation.

The Iraqi official was received by Dr. al-Iryani and a number of officials.

Mubarak Returns to Cairo From Addis Ababa

NC191905 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak returned safely to Cairo this evening from Addis Ababa, where he attended the OAU summit. He also held separate meetings there with several African leaders.

In an arrival statement, President Mubarak praised the OAU conference, and answered a question by saying: The sessions were successful, and the talks dealt with the economic situation. A statement on the first part of the summit will be issued tonight. Meetings will be held again tomorrow, Saturday, to discuss some other points.

When asked about the results of the summit and whether they will be any different from those of the last session 5 years ago, the president declared: Given the willpower of African leaders, I believe something will be done about the continent's economic situation.

On his meetings with African leaders, President Mubarak noted: I met with a large number of African leaders who appreciate Egypt's long-standing role at the forefront of those who support the region's liberation movements.

The president added: I met with several African leaders during private sessions, at the conference itself, and at the reception hosted by Ethiopian leader Mengistu. President Mubarak described these meetings as quite productive. He also noted that the various views expressed reflected a great deal of understanding.

Al-Baz Comments on OAU Summit, Ethiopian Relations

NC192055 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, the Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for political affairs, has described President Mubarak's visit to Ethiopia as very important and most successful.

In a statement to reporters following the president's return tonight, Al-Baz said that President Mubarak's role at the African summit was also important. He explained that this was evident in the selection of President Mubarak to speak on behalf of the African leaders attending the conference at the opening session in response to the welcoming speech delivered by Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam. Dr al-Baz said that President Mubarak was unanimously elected by the participating leaders to speak on their behalf and that no other leader was nominated for this role.

Dr al-Baz said that it was agreed during the OAU summit to coordinate the African states' policy within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement when the nonaligned foreign ministers meet in Luanda, Angola, the first week of September.

Dr al-Baz announced that the African information ministers will hold their conference in Cairo on 19 November.

Dr al-Baz declared that African leaders will improve coordination among themselves by exchanging visits and noted that many African leaders will visit Cairo.

On Egyptian-Ethiopian relations, Dr al-Baz said that the volume of trade between Egypt and Ethiopia will increase in the coming period. He noted that imports from Ethiopia will increase and will include meat, since the Ethiopian and Egyptian ports are near and since Ethiopia has large quantities of meat which it can export to Egypt.

Concluding his statement, Dr al-Baz stressed that the current African summit was characterized by a realistic view of economic issues, which can be settled through cooperation among African states.

Butrus Ghali Discusses 21st OAU Session

Reviews Activities

NC202143 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The 21st OAU summit ended this evening. Ide Oumarou was sworn in as OAU secretary general.

The summit participants unanimously nominated Dr Butrus Ghali Minister of state for foreign affairs, to the post of commissioner general of the African Refugees Relief Agency. The participants conveyed this decision to the UN secretary general, who had participated in the summit's activities.

Dr Butrus Ghali made a statement to our radio correspondent in Addis Ababa. He said that President Mubarak's participation in the summit conference, as well as his calm diplomacy and discussions with a large number of African leaders, had helped to iron out differences within the OAU and to solve some current disputes. During these discussions, Dr Ghali stated that agreement had been reached to continue consultations between Egypt and the African states. Dr Ghali affirmed that President Mubarak's talks dealt with the various problems presented to the summit participants and with the importance of the African states' cooperation in solving them. He said that President Mubarak and the African leaders also viewed existing relations between their countries. He noted that agreement had been reached on a number of joint measures to achieve multilateral or bilateral cooperation.

Dr Ghali affirmed that one reason for the African summit's success was that it put special emphasis on economic issues and formulated solutions for economic problems. He said that the conference also gave political issues special attention and noted in this regard that the Congolese president had been given the task of working toward the realization of national reconciliation in Chad. The conference, Ghali added, defined the African states' attitude toward racial discrimination, Namibia, and the Palestinian and Lebanese issues. The summit participants also underlined their support for Namibia's independence for the attainment of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, and for the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty.

Dr Ghali said that within the framework of consolidating cooperation among Egypt and the African states, agreement was reached to convene a meeting of the foreign ministers of Egypt, Sudan, the Central African Republic, Uganda, Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi in Cairo on 7 August. The meeting will discuss ways to consolidate regional cooperation, as well as measures allowing all to benefit from the Nile River. Political issues of mutual concern to these states will also be discussed at this meeting.

Dr Ghali concluded his statement by confirming Egypt's eagerness to strengthen African-Arab cooperation, which is currently facing a crisis. He said that Egypt is working to give impetus to this cooperation in a manner that will serve both African and Arab interests.

Notes Mubarak Contacts

NC211110 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0935 GMT 21 JUL 85

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 21 Jul (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has left Addis Ababa en route to Cairo after having participated in the Egyptian delegation to the OAU summit. Dr Ghali headed Egypt's delegation to the OAU Ministerial Council meeting which preceded the summit.

Prior to his departure, Dr Ghali described the 21st OAU summit as the most successful African meeting in the history of the organization. He added that political experience was firmly utilized in a practical and scientific way, thus enabling the conferees to overcome many outstanding problems. It also helped the conferees to settle some of the disputes that emerged behind the scenes.

Regarding the results of President Mubarak's participation in the summit, Dr Ghali said that the president held many intensive meetings with African leaders during which the talks dealt with two subjects: The agenda, and issues on the agenda. These topics included the election of the OAU secretary general, and the location of the 22d OAU summit. It was decided to hold the next summit in Addis Ababa next July.

Dr Ghali pointed out that President Mubarak and African leaders also discussed issues of mutual concern. He added that

Egypt pays special attention to Africa and to the means of supporting Africans.

Ghali pointed out that the meeting between President Mubarak and the Sudanese leader not only dealt with the issue of African cooperation, but also with bilateral relations. Dr Ghali noted that the same thing happened during meetings between President Mubarak and President Mengistu, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and other African leaders.

Concerning future Egyptian activities in Africa, Dr Ghali declared that Egypt and the African delegations participating in the conference have agreed to continue consultations regarding various African issues, cooperation between Egypt and Africa, and African cooperation in general.

Regarding Arab-African cooperation, Dr Ghali pointed out that it is facing a crisis, adding that contacts and efforts are currently under way to overcome this crisis. Such cooperation signifies south-south cooperation, he said.

'Ali Returns From Washington Visit 21 Jul

NC212135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jul (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali returned to Cairo from Washington this evening following a 5-day visit to the United States. During his visit, Prime Minister 'Ali handed messages from President Husni Mubarak to President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush.

After his arrival, 'Ali stated that the subjects he discussed in Washington were those raised in President Mubarak's message to President Reagan. These topics included the peace process and dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation toward promoting future negotiations.

He said that relations between Egypt and the United States were also a subject of interest.

'Ali was received on his arrival in Cairo by the deputy prime ministers and a number of other ministers.

Saddam Grants News Conference to Egyptian Newsmen
JN201724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1712 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn this evening gave a news conference to a number of Arab journalists from fraternal Egypt. The 2-hour news conference dealt with fraternal Iraqi-Egyptian ties, inter-Arab relations, the general Arab situation, the Iraq-Iran war, and the international situation in general.

The news conference was attended by Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim, the president's secretary, and Hani Wahib, the president's press secretary.

Foreign Minister 'Aziz Leaves for Saudi Arabia
JN201011 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1002 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for Jeddah today on a short visit to Saudi Arabia. The foreign minister will hold talks with officials in the fraternal country on the current situation and preparations for an Arab summit conference.

'Aziz Returns to Baghdad
JN211944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned here tonight after a short visit to Saudi Arabia and the YAR.

Tariq 'Aziz held talks with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and YAR Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani on the current Arab situation and preparations to convene an Arab summit conference. He also met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in Saudi Arabia.

'Aziz Sends Message to UN Security Council on Gulf War
JN200727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] United Nations — The UN Security Council today received a copy of a message Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in which he held the Iranian regime responsible for the continuation of aggression against Iraq despite the latter's stand calling for peace. In his message, which was delivered yesterday [as heard], Tariq 'Aziz indicated that although Iraq has stopped attacking selected targets in Iranian cities, Iran continues to issue statements declaring the continuation of war and rejecting all peace efforts.

The Iraqi message added that the Iranian regime is fully responsible for the escalation of fighting — an escalation which took place despite his personal efforts to end hostile actions and urge a settlement through negotiations. The message refers in particular to Iran's desperate attempts to penetrate Iraqi territory in the northern region last week. It also indicates that Iran's official

statements, as well as its insistence on continuing the war and launching successive offensives against Iraq with the aim of occupying and controlling its land, represent a blatant violation of all international agreements, laws, and norms that deserves condemnation and censure by the international community.

Tariq 'Aziz added that Iraq, which is ready to end the fighting in a just and honorable way, is not at all responsible for the continuation of the war and the bloodshed and evil consequences resulting from it. He stressed that if the Iranian aggression continues Iraq will be forced to use the available defensive means to defend itself and protect its territory and dignity.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,900
JN191628 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,900 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The glorious Iraqi men are taking a stand of steadfastness and challenge in all the operational areas, proud of their splendid victories over their mean enemy, and affirming by courageous action that the chaste soil of Iraq will never be desecrated by any criminal aggressor.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Our powerful Air Force planes continued their destructive raids on enemy units in the northern sector, inflicting the gravest losses. Our planes returned safely to base after carrying out 42 combat missions.
2. Our daring helicopter gunships continued to pursue defeated enemy remnants in the northern sector and east of Tigris, inflicting immense losses on enemy men and equipment. They carried out 48 combat mission during which they destroyed a number of enemy troop concentrations and hardware stockpiles. They also utterly destroyed two boats and one personnel hideout. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.
3. One of our forward units used all types of weapons to pound an enemy group of personnel who attempted to advance toward our positions in the IV Army Corps sector, forcing them to flee after killing 10 and wounding others. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed an enemy hardware stockpile and four infantry positions, killing those manning them.
4. Our forward units pounded enemy men and positions east of Tigris, killing two, wounding others, and destroying one boat and a raft. In the same sector, one of our patrol units destroyed an enemy boat carrying five soldiers. The boat was seen in flames.
5. One enemy soldier was killed and one hardware stockpile was destroyed in the central sector.

6. One infantry position was destroyed and two enemy men were killed east of Basra.

7. The criminal enemy shelled Al-'Uzayr, Mandali, and Mawat with long-range artillery.

8. New groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 July 1984.

Communique No 1,901

JN201643 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,901 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave Armed Forces are daily reflecting our great people's determination, affirming to the criminal tyrant clique and its allies, the petty agents of Zionism, that the helm of victory will remain in Iraqi hands at all times.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. In implementation of our great people's will to destroy the pillars of aggression and divest the tyrannical clique of the elements of its war efforts and of the means which help it continue the war; in confirmation of Iraq's ability to destroy all targets of vital strategic nature everywhere; and as a contribution by our bold and efficient Navy to the blessed days of victory we are experiencing, some of our naval vessels delivered a destructive strike to the Cyrus oil field at 0025 today [2025 — GMT on 19 July], setting fire to and destroying four oil wells and one pumping station, along with one large oil reservoir.

While carrying out their duty, our naval vessels saw an enemy gunboat. They opened fire and sank it.

After carrying out their mission, all of our naval vessels returned, safe and triumphant, praise be to God. God bless the men of the Navy — officers and soldiers. We thank God for this victory.

2. Our capable helicopter gunships raided enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite our units in the northern sector. In 25 combat missions, our helicopters inflicted massive losses on enemy concentrations and equipment. Our helicopters returned safely to base.

3. An enemy group attempted to advance toward one of our forward units' positions in the northern sector, but our men confronted it with various types of weapons, killing 13 and wounding others. The rest of the group fled.

4. One of our brave patrols in the no-man's-land clashed with an enemy patrol in the IV Army Corps sector, killing and wounding a number of enemy and forcing the others to flee.

5. A number of our artillery units pounded enemy positions, engineering equipment, and fortified targets east of Basra and east of Tigris, inflicting grave losses and damage and starting fires in enemy positions.

6. One infantry position was destroyed and those manning it killed in the central sector.

7. One of our fighter planes crashed in enemy territory last night while carrying out its duties. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the life of its pilot.

8. The tyrant clique's forces shelled Mandali and Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 July 1985.

Communique No 1,902

JN211700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,902 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 Jul 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The people's Armed Forces continue to deal successive blows to the tyrannical clique's remnants in all operational theaters, confirming the ability of great, lofty, and victorious Iraq to destroy the enemies of freedom, progress, and peace.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. With the help of God, with the determination of faithful men who are defending the honor of the homeland and the dignity of its people, and guided by the directives of our victorious leader Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, may God protect him, a force from one of our forward formations in the northern sector attacked one of the enemy positions. In a quick and decisive battle, in which the brave lions of Iraq and the heroic men of the artillery and armor units excelled, the target was occupied and the enemy was forced out. Many enemy troops were killed or wounded, while one enemy officer was captured. Only those who fled the fire of our valiant soldiers escaped death. The situation was settled in favor of our units, praise be to God.

May God bless the men of the northern operations command. Proceed toward further victories. We seek assistance and success from God.

2. In order to further destroy the enemy and crush all means of aggression against our territory and people, our gigantic Air Force planes carried out one of their memorable raids against a large maritime target near Khark Island at 0940 [0540 GMT] today. After scoring a destructive hit, our planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. The brave eagles of the air continued raids against enemy units opposite our forward units in the northern sector, inflicting

on the criminal enemy massive losses in men and equipment in 53 combat missions. Our eagles returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. Fleeing the tyrannical clique's oppression and policy of terrorism and violation of human dignity, and as an expression of their frank rejection of the policy of war and aggression on which the Iranian rulers insist, the captian of the Chinook helicopter and his two assistants sought refuge with our Armed Forces. The three officers and their aircraft were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The brave helicopter cavaliers carried out 14 combat missions against enemy units opposite our units in the northern and East Tigris sectors, destroying two enemy boats, one personnel hideout, and several troop assembly points. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

6. Our brave artillery units in the IV Army Corps sector opened concentrated fire on enemy positions, vehicles, and equipment, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. Our units destroyed four tanks, one gun, one tubular launcher, and one vehicle. They also set six hardware stockpiles on fire, killed six soldiers, and wounded others.

7. A group of enemy troops tried to approach one of our forward units' positions in the East Basra sector. Mortar and machinegun fire was opened, killing six and forcing the rest to flee. Our units in the same sector also burned one enemy hardware stockpile, destroyed one infantry position, and killed five soldiers. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

8. One enemy 106mm gun was destroyed and two soldiers were killed in the central sector.

9. One hardware stockpile was destroyed and two enemy mortars were silenced in the northern sector.

10. The forces of tyranny and aggression shelled Al-'Uzayr and Mawat with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 July 1985

Disruption of Cyrus Oil Field

JN220757 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0618 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi official naval source has affirmed that the Iraqi Navy's destructive strike at the Iranian Cyrus oilfield last Saturday led to the burning of the oil field and the suspension of oil pumping from it. In an interview with the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* published here today, the source said that the strike resulted in the destruction of four oil wells, one pumping station, and one oil reservoir.

The source said that an enemy gunboat that tried to check the attacking Iraqi naval units was hit by a missile and sunk immediately.

The source added that the Cyrus oil field was chosen as a target because it is a major oil field consisting of 12 productive oil wells.

The source explained that oil is pumped from these wells to an underwater reservoir from which oil is then loaded onto tankers.

The source said that the Cyrus oil field terminal has a loading capacity of 70,000 tonnes and operates nonstop 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The source said that the operation was carried out by directing three strikes: The first at some of the productive oil wells, the second at the pumping installations, and the third at the reservoir terminal installations. The strikes led to the burning and disruption of the oil field, the source concluded.

Attacks on Cities Denied

JN201812 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA) — Iraq has denied that its Air Force carried out any combat mission over the Iranian cities of Abadan and Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] this morning. A military source told INA today that these reports are sheer lies.

Ahvaz radio said that Iraqi planes overflew the two cities this morning.

Oil Minister Leaves for Geneva OPEC Meeting

JN210738 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 21 Jul (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Ahmad Qasim Taqi left Baghdad for Geneva at the head of an Iraqi delegation to attend the ordinary 77th OPEC meeting. In a statement to INA, the Iraqi minister said that the OPEC meeting will discuss the question of amending Iraq's production quota, a proposal Iraq had submitted to the consultative conference that was held in Vienna on 5 July.

The Iraqi minister said that the Iraqi delegation had explained during the consultative conference that Iraq's acceptance of the previous quota allotted to it had been based on two considerations: The first is its limited export outlets imposed by the circumstances of the war; and the second is its sincere desire to enable OPEC to reach a unanimous agreement to support the price structure while maintaining Iraq's right to increase its oil exports when the capacity of its export outlets increases.

The Iraqi minister explained that the increase in the capacity of the Iraqi oil pipeline through Turkey, the imminent opening of the first stage of the Iraqi oil pipeline through Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea, and the increase in local oil consumption, are circumstances which make it necessary to restore Iraq's production quota to what it should be.

Moroccan Envoy Ends 2-Day Visit to Baghdad

JN190703 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul (INA) — Ahmed Osman, King Hassan II's envoy to President Saddam Husayn, left Baghdad at dawn today at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq. The Moroccan envoy delivered a message to President Saddam Husayn from the

Moroccan king on the Arab summit conference in Morocco and Arab issues. The Moroccan envoy was seen off at the airport by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Baha' al-Din Ahmad, acting National Assembly speaker; and the Moroccan ambassador in Baghdad.

Foreign Minister Receives USSR Ambassador

*JN211251 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 21 Jul 85*

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and USSR Ambassador in Amman Aleksandr Zinchuk today discussed relations between Jordan and the USSR in light of the recent developments in the region. They also reviewed the USSR's relations with the various countries in the region.

Australian Parliamentarian Continues Amman Visit**Meets Al-Majali**

*JN201542 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali received Australian Parliamentary Speaker Henry Jenkins at the prime ministry this evening. The meeting was attended by Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for prime ministry affairs, and Dr Sami Jawdah, minister of state for parliamentary affairs.

The meeting dealt with developments in the Middle East and Jordan's efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis in light of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed in February.

The deputy prime minister affirmed Jordan's eagerness to attain a just, comprehensive peace in the region within the framework of an international peace conference. The Australian parliamentary speaker affirmed his country's stand on the need to achieve a just, comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He expressed his country's appreciation for Jordan's peace efforts and support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Jenkins also affirmed the inadmissibility of the seizure of land by force. He stressed the need for a solution to the Palestinian issue in accordance with UN and Security Council resolutions.

Concludes Visit

*JN211255 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 21 Jul 85*

[Text] Australian parliamentary speaker Henry Jenkins left Amman this morning following a 5-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn Husayn, the regent. He also met with 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives; 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister; and a number of senior officials. They reviewed developments in the Middle East and Jordan's efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue in light of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. They also reviewed bilateral cooperation in all fields, particularly the parliamentary field. Jenkins also visited a number of touristic and historic sites in the kingdom.

Opening Session of Expatriates Conference Held**King's Address Read**

*JN201136 Amman Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn said today that the expatriates are an extension to the homeland throughout the world and the sincere ambassadors in Arab and foreign states. His majesty the king said the dignity of the expatriates stems from the dignity of the homeland.

The king was addressing the opening session of the first Jordanian expatriates conference at Al-Husayn Youth City, delivered on behalf of his majesty by Mr Marwan al-Qasim, the chief of the Royal Court.

His majesty said that Jordan would not hesitate to shoulder its responsibilities along the confrontation line. King Husayn vowed to continue the historic march following the 11th of February accord in order to build and construct a strong and secure generation.

The 4-day conference will cover several different topics which range from gathering information on the labor situation of Jordanians abroad and their living standards to introducing expatriates to the various investment facilities Jordan has to offer. Five working papers will be presented to the conference, including the government's political position on different issues with emphasis on the Palestine problem and the relationship between Jordanians and Palestinians.

Al-Masri Outlines Policy

JN210600 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 21 Jul 85 p 3

[By Sa'd G. Hattar]

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri Saturday presented a political paper to the first conference of Jordanian expatriates outlining Jordan's foreign policy on Arab and international fronts and detailing Jordan's efforts for a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Mr. al-Masri explained Jordanian-Arab relations in General, the resumption of Jordanian-Egyptian diplomatic relations in 1984 and the "historic ties binding the Jordanians and Palestinians." Mr. al-Masri also presented a historical prologue on Jordan since the Great Arab Revolt at the beginning of the century.

Mr. al-Masri also briefed the conference on the February 11 Jordanian-Palestinian accord which, he said, enshrines United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 and emanates from decisions adopted at the 1982 Fes Arab summit and international legitimacy.

"The Feb. 11 agreement is based on essential principles which aim at ending the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories on the basis of exchanging land for peace," he said. "It is also based on Arab and international resolutions related to the Palestinian

question and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," Mr. al-Masri said.

He said the Jordanian political stand is based on the necessity of involving the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the peace process because of its role as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the necessity of guaranteeing the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people through a confederal Jordanian-Palestinian state. Jordan believes that a peace settlement should be reached through an international conference under U.S. auspices with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO.

Mr. al-Masri also spoke of his Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States in last May when the King informed the U.S. on the joint Jordan-PLO stand towards the Middle East conflict.

Referring to Jordan's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt after a seven-year pan-Arab political and diplomatic boycott of Cairo, Mr. al-Masri said that the isolation of Egypt from the Arab World had only resulted in further schisms in Arab ranks.

"This situation was reflected in more oppression by Israel on the Arab inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and further expansion of Israeli settlements in the West Bank," he said.

"All these developments prompted Jordan to change its stand and normalise relations with Egypt," he said. "Egypt is a major political and military power in the area and is indispensable to the Arab World."

Ever since Husni Mubarak took over as president, Egypt has been showing its pan-Arab commitment and changing its attitude towards Israel, Mr. al-Masri said.

He pointed out that Egypt recalled its ambassador from Israel in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and strongly condemned the invasion. Egypt also ceased media attacks against other Arab attacks, he noted.

"President Mubarak made any meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres conditional on total Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon and concrete moves to solve the Palestinian question," Mr. al-Masri pointed out.

Moreover, Egypt has provided Iraq with large military aid in the five year Iran-Iraq conflict, Mr. al-Masri said, adding that Egypt has a long record in international efforts calling on Israel to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people as a prelude to bringing about a just and durable peace in region.

Turning to Jordanian-Arab relations, Mr. al-Masri said Jordan has always opted for coordination with other Arab countries at international forums for a unified pan-Arab stand regarding all aspects of Arab interests.

Following the foreign minister's briefing, the conference started debates over the working paper. Speakers lauded the Jordanian

policy and made remarks and inquiries about particular points pertaining to the Feb. 11 accord and the connection between expatriates and their homeland.

Badr-al-Mumani, who lives in Kuwait, asked whether Jordan's stand is permanent or would it yield to political changes in the international arena. Mr. al-Masri replied that Jordan's stand "is very clear and remains unchanged ever since it accepted U.N. Resolution 242 in 1967."

George Ayyub Nasir, who has been living in the U.S. since 1972, citing the old Arabic proverb, "Strike the iron while it is hot," and suggested that each one of the conference participants sends a letter to U.S. president Ronald Reagan urging him to support the peace process.

Mr. Nasir, who said he named his grandson after Jordan, said the American public has only recently begun to understand the Arab perspective of the conflict. "Ever since I have been in the U.S., I was aware of the overwhelming Israeli propaganda in the American press," Mr. Nasir said and called for stepped up Arab efforts to convey the real picture of the Middle East conflict.

Some expatriates requested the Jordanian government to issue a regulation allowing expatriates to hold dual nationalities — Jordanian as well as of the country where they live and work.

Labour and Social Development Minister Khalid Haj Hasan told them that the issue was under discussion and said he hoped that a regulation would be issued soon.

Steadfastness Committee Concludes Meetings

*JN201749 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] The Jordanian-Palestinian committee for bolstering the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland concluded its meetings in Amman today. In its final statement, the committee appealed to Arab countries to resume their commitments and to make bolstering national steadfastness in the occupied land the top priority of their national and economic programs.

This would enable the committee to honor the firm commitments of the steadfastness fund to occupied-land institutions facing constant pressure as a result of the destructive effects of the Israeli economic crisis. This state of affairs has continued to destroy and weaken economic infrastructures in the occupied territories and has aggravated the unemployment problem, which has affected more than 20,000 graduates of West Bank and Gaza Strip universities and institutions.

At the conclusion of its meetings, which began on 6 July, the committee decided to give priority to projects protecting the Arabism of Jerusalem and its holy shrines. It decided to adopt recommendations on confronting Israel's designs to dismember the geographic and demographic unity of the occupied land. The committee also decided to aid citizens' housing in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in accordance with available resources.

The committee decided to extend assistance to a limited number of industrial and agricultural institutions facing liquidation. It also decided to embark on a number of scientific activities to bolster steadfastness.

The committee also reviewed the steadfastness fund, which showed a cumulative deficit amounting to nearly 20 million Jordanian dinars on 25 June 1985. The aforementioned deficit is principally caused by fraternal Arab countries' failure to honor commitments to the steadfastness fund since the second half of 1982.

The committee noted that the amount unpaid by 1 June 1985 reached 37.1 percent of the overall commitments stipulated during the Baghdad summit.

It is to be noted that fraternal Suaid Arabia is the only country which has honored all commitments to the steadfastness fund.

As a result, the committee discussed resuming contacts with fraternal Arab countries to urge them to honor commitments and to inform them of developments in steadfastness activities and achievements pertaining to honoring basic commitments to economic and social development institutions.

The Jordanian side to the committee was headed by Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid. The foreign minister, the minister of occupied territories affairs, and the minister of awqaf, Islamic affairs, and holy places attended the meetings.

The Palestinian side was headed by Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. Bishop Iliya Khuri, member of the PLO Executive Committee; the head of the PLO's occupied homeland affairs department; and the PLO Executive Committee representative in Amman attended the meetings.

Coordination Committee Statement on Security

*NC201658 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] The Coordination Committee has issued a statement today through its chairman, the Lebanese defense minister. The statement said that the committee met at 1000 this morning under the chairmanship of Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran. It reviewed the security situation in general and security on the Beirut Airport Road in particular. Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, director general of the Internal Security Forces, also attended the meeting. The committee members decided to take measures necessary to improve the security situation. Orders were issued to the Internal Security Forces to check vehicle registration cards or license plates and to seize any vehicle not properly registered.

The committee discussed the situation in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah area. It decided to reopen roads and remove barriers there starting today. This will be done within a few hours. The removal of ramparts, damaged vehicles, and earthen barriers will be undertaken at the same time. The committee hopes that these measures will consolidate the security situation in the entire area.

The committee also discussed the subject of issuing licenses for owning weapons. A plan for issuing licenses has been formulated and its implementation has been referred to a subcommittee.

The committee reviewed the efforts undertaken by the municipal departments and scouts to remove ramparts, barriers, posters, and slogans, and expressed its satisfaction with the progress achieved in this regard. The committee requests all those concerned to refrain from posting any advertisements, placards, or pictures anywhere not allocated for such purposes by the Beirut Municipality.

New Airport Security Measures Take Effect

*NC191416 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 19 Jul 85*

[Text] The strengthening of security measures continued today at Beirut International Airport inside the terminals in the arrival, transit, and departure areas. An electronic detector began operating in the departure hall today. This detector will electronically check all luggage, spotting explosives, weapons, or any other metal object inside. This is in addition to a careful manual search of vehicles, luggage, and people by airport security officials. There is also a meticulous search at the ramp of the aircraft.

These measures were received with satisfaction today by all passengers, who called on officials to keep up and improve this type of measures and to supply the airport with other modern electronic equipment. This equipment is expected to arrive soon from abroad.

Sa'id Khattab, the director of technical affairs at the Directorate General of Civil Aviation, has explained the effectiveness of the electronic detector, saying it will uncover weapons, explosives, and any other metal object. He added that a specialized mission will soon visit several European capitals to familiarize itself with

some of the modern electronic equipment used to strengthen security measures at airports. The mission will then submit a study or report to Lebanese officials so this equipment can be purchased and installed at the airport.

Syrian To Oversee Security

*NC201754 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] Regarding the security situation at Beirut International Airport, REUTER news agency cited a responsible source at the airport as saying today that security measures there have greatly improved since the TWA hijacking crisis.

Eyewitnesses said that Internal Security Forces' personnel are frisking all passengers twice before allowing them to board planes. Workers are building a fence [sur] around the airport's runways, which are now surrounded by sand dunes. A new metal detector was installed yesterday. All passengers must pass through it so that any weapons or explosives they may be carrying will be discovered. A previous metal detector had not been working correctly.

U.S. President Reagan banned Lebanese planes from using American airports following the hijacking of the TWA airliner and the detention of its passengers.

Political sources said that one of the Syrian military observers, who arrived to supervise the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut, will periodically visit the airport to ascertain the progress achieved on implementing the security measures there.

Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, is expected to begin weekly flights to Beirut this month. The East German and Romanian airlines have already resumed their flights to Beirut.

'Strike Force' for West Beirut Established

*NC200537 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0315 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] The strike force that will be deployed in West Beirut has been formed under the command of Captain Mahmud al-Qassar. The force's headquarters will be located at Fakr al-Din Barracks. Another force is now stationed at government house and is ready to deploy when necessary.

Birri Returns From Damascus, Meets Junblatt

*NC201456 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] A meeting was held in Al-Mukhtarah today between Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt. They exchanged views on the relationship between the Amal movement and Junblatt supporters. Birri arrived in Al-Mukhtarah from Damascus amid strict security measures.

Support for Resistance in South

*NC211710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 21 Jul 85*

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri returned to Beirut last night from Damascus where he had stayed for about 2 weeks. While there, he attended the plenary Islamic meeting and held talks with senior Syrian officials. He also met with leaders of the Democratic Front and the Palestinian National Salvation Front.

Minister Birri will resume his contacts in Beirut this week to follow up implementation of the Damascus agreement by the five-member committee established for this purpose.

Minister Birri today greeted the national resistance fighters in the south. It is these fighters who have broken the Israeli cordon of the so-called border strip, held since 1978, and who are carrying out an average of six operations a day despite savage actions by the Israeli enemy and its agents. These actions include artillery shelling and retaliatory operations against peaceful people and villages in the south, for example against Sujud, Sarbin, Yatir, Kafra, Haris, Qabrikha, and Khirbat Silm.

Minister Birri stressed that such practices will only increase our determination for jihad until liberation is achieved. He added: Israel has not learned this lesson since its invasion of Lebanon.

Minister Birri urged all Lebanese factions to support the resistance fighters.

Karami on Implementation of Damascus Agreement

*NC211800 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 21 Jul 85*

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following his meeting in Tripoli with Deputy Salih al-Khayr of Al-Minyah and Al-Danniyah on 21 July — recorded]

[Text] We are passing through a critical and sensitive phase. It seems that the plot to create trouble in our country is reappearing once again. We are paying the price by sacrificing tranquillity, our people's interest, and the country's dignity. The current conflicts among people have consequently placed us in a whirlpool which everyone rejects yet in which all regrettably participate.

In West Beirut, the conflict had reached a point where brother was killing brother, neighbor was quarreling with neighbor, and everyone was threatened by danger. The situation was finally resolved with the Damascus agreement. At the outset of the plan's implementation, all parties cooperated for the sake of Beirut's security and for a return to normalcy. In just a few days, the situation changed from one full of tension and hatred to one of love and peace. This indicates that the peace march has begun. We hope that it will bring good to all parts of Lebanon.

I feel that the plot against our country is about to end. I have great hopes that the final stages through which we are now passing — although they are the most difficult — will end soon with the restoration of security and stability. This will allow us

to return to a state of normalcy, cooperation, and solidarity and enable progress to be achieved toward reconstruction and improving the people's welfare. We may then fulfill our citizens' goals for development, reform, and whatever else will ensure their economic well-being, security, and happiness. A Muslim is one from whose hands and tongue the people are safe.

The chaos of these troubled times makes it difficult to safeguard the dignity of mankind and preserve peoples' rights. Recently we felt we were practicing the law of the jungle, where the strong kill the weak and the rich devour the poor. Hence, social standards were out of balance and the people became confused and dissatisfied with what was happening. The people rejected unreasonable behavior and started to feel helpless.

We find a disturbed atmosphere in Tripoli today. There is destruction everywhere because we are no longer one family in whose interest and welfare everyone works. Why does Tripoli exist in such an electrified atmosphere, and why are the people so distressed and in such misery? I was not able to find a single citizen who did not complain. God will not accept what has been happening in His name, in the name of religion, and in the name of humanity and society. Have we not had enough destruction, killing, and misery? Such a situation cannot be permitted to continue.

I urge everyone, including all patrons and responsible officials, to seek the withdrawal of gunmen, to eliminate armed exhibitions, and to transform the bitterness and hatred in our hearts into love and fraternity. This will inevitably lead to bringing peace and security to our country and our brothers. This will also satisfy God, His messenger, and the believers.

I would like to discuss the Damascus agreement, which has been accepted and adhered to by all parties. However, efforts are still under way to implement this agreement. If it is implemented by the will of all parties, there is no doubt that we will all enjoy stability. Tripoli will then return to its noble status and will march ahead to contribute what it can to the battle for liberation, unification, salvation, reform, and the creation of a new Lebanon guided by its sons' aspirations.

I cannot help but turn to those who promoted the conclusion of the Damascus agreement; namely, the Syrians led by President Lieutenant General Hafiz al-Asad. They are responsible for implementing what has been agreed. Therefore, we ask all brothers and leading figures in Tripoli to make the decision to resolve their problems and to depend on God.

Envoy to UAE Calls U.S. Measures 'Unjust'

*GF201130 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] Lebanon's ambassador to the UAE Salah 'Abbushi has stated that the U.S. measures to isolate Beirut international airport are considered a declaration of war against Lebanon and are a revenge against the Lebanese Government and all the Lebanese people.

In a statement to the radio correspondent in Beirut, he

said: These are unjust measures against the Middle East Airlines and Trans Mediterranean Airlines, both of which are successful companies and are playing an eminent role in linking Lebanon with the world and in consolidating and activating its economy.

The Lebanese ambassador hailed the firm stand of the UAE president, government, and people in backing Lebanon.

Amal Official Says U.S. Reneging on Promise

*NC201439 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] Hasan Hasim, chairman of the Amal movement Executive Committee, has accused the United States of reneging on its promise concerning the hijacked American airliner issue. He said that the plane, which is still parked at Beirut airport, will remain there until there is assurance that the United States has corrected [sahhahat] its stand on the Lebanese question.

Amal Official Interviewed on Damascus Plan

*JN201953 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1738 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Interview with Husayn Yatim, political adviser in the Amal movement, by Monte Carlo Radio correspondent Ahmad Birru; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text][Birru] What are the chances for the new security plan's success in West Beirut?

[Yatim] The new plan's chances of success are better and greater for many reasons, most important of which is that Damascus has exercised influence on all levels and worked painstakingly for the plan's success on the pan-Arab level. This is manifested by the political mobilization of national and religious leaders and by the Syrian officers' participation in committees formed during the Damascus meetings.

We will never forget the serious, frank, and responsible spirit that prevailed during the meeting with the aim of warding off sectarian sedition, supported by local, Israeli, and U.S. circles. These circles planned trouble and have been harmed by all attempts to spread calm and reconciliation. We must say that we trust the Syrian spirit that sponsored the plan and the spirits of Lebanese leaders. We trust the committees that have been formed and the political front that has been formed — a front represented by all national parties, in addition to the Amal movement.

[Birru] What is the Amal movement's role in promoting the Damascus security agreement from security and political viewpoints?

[Yasim] The Amal movement's role in all the national reconciliation plans has been a pioneering one. This role stems from its belief in the nation's unity and the coexistence of its sons. The recent media campaign against the Amal movement was launched by parties that have lost. Their aim is to undermine our efficiency and our credibility on the national, Islamic, and Arab

levels. The Amal movement represented the conscience of Muslims, Lebanese nationalists, and true Arabs when it confronted the plotting forces in Lebanon and the international forces represented by NATO and Israeli forces.

This is because the movement led the most noble fight in modern Arab history: the Lebanese resistance battles. Therefore, the fighting Amal movement is concerned with the success of the Damascus plan, because the plan's security aspect constitutes a good beginning for the political aspect, which is constitutional reform, cancellation of political sectarianism, instituting social justice, and implementing what was agreed on in Geneva, Lausanne, and Damascus, as well as the national unity government's policy statement.

[Birru] What are the chances that the trouble will be transferred from Beirut to Sidon, as is rumored now?

[Yasim] I believe that some retreating and capitulating forces, such as certain Arab regimes and the PLO, are insisting on making their political options a U.S. option. Thus, they work for realizing the Israeli option. Since they failed to undermine the Beirut security situation through the camps war and sectarian troubles, they will try to transfer the battle with Syria to Sidon.

It seems that whenever the national forces insist on closing the Lebanese security file, these sides insist on opening it in order to continue to tie the Palestinian problem to the bleeding Lebanese issue. Thus, they avoid their problems and the voice of their conscience. However, I believe that the Damascus plan provides the national formula that ensures security for Sidon because of the maturity of Sidon's leaders and people, represented by the central political council and the Nasirite popular organization, being the base and apex of a pyramid.

[Birru] What are your views on the East Beirut developments in terms of the balance of forces among local forces?

[Yasim] We hope that what happened on the eastern side is a form of Christian reconciliation contributing to the general national reconciliation in order to emerge from this dark tunnel, in which we are all plunging, and arrive at Lebanon's awakening. However, if what happened on the eastern side is a continuation of the Israeli element governing the behavior of some of the Lebanese Forces, I say that the Israeli option should be abandoned forever if we want to secure a homeland and plan for it sound historical and geographical horizons, as well as a unity of fate and aspirations. However, we must wait a while before passing judgment on events on the eastern side of the homeland.

[Birru] Thank you, Dr Yatim.

Israeli Position Near Qabrikha Attacked 20 Jul

*NC220605 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 22 Jul 85*

[Excerpts] Resistance fighters used rockets and machineguns to attack a position held by the Israeli occupation forces south of Qabrikha. The operation, conducted the day before yesterday, was the largest of its kind inside the so-called security strip. A

15-minute battle ensued, and the Israelis suffered a number of casualties. According to preliminary reports, 10 Zionist soldiers were killed and 6 others were wounded in this operation. Two national resistance fighters were killed and two others were wounded.

The Martyr Subhi Shukr group attacked some of agent Lahd's militiamen in Sujud. A jeep was hit, and its six occupants were killed. The Israeli occupation forces rushed to the scene and destroyed 11 homes. At the same time, the Israeli force in the village of Sujud was attacked. Initial reports indicate that three enemy soldiers were killed.

Israeli Forces Land 21 Jul

NC210927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] According to reports from the south, the Israeli occupation forces carried out a landing operation in Qabrikha in the border strip area at 0600 this morning. Enemy helicopters are still conducting raids and search operations inside the town and the surrounding area. It has been reported that three citizens have been killed and several others have been wounded. It has also been pointed out that the enemy has sustained losses, which have not yet been assessed.

According to further reports, the towns of Haris and Kafra have been coming under violent artillery shelling and machinegun fire directed from enemy helicopters. The town of Sribbin is also coming under artillery and machinegun fire.

Israeli Forces Close Port in Al-Naqrurah

NC201336 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces have closed a small port they built in Al-Naqrurah. The port had been used for transporting passengers to Juniyah and Cyprus. Reports from the area say that the reason for closing the port is fear of suicide operations against the enemy. Meanwhile, the occupation forces have reopened the crossing points to the border strip area amid strict security measures.

Other reports from the border strip say that enemy agents are forcing the citizens to sign petitions containing new measures that the occupation forces are trying to introduce in the border strip area. One of the measures is to increase the region's security and economic ties with the Israeli enemy. Another measure is to set up committees as substitutes for municipal councils. These committees will be appointed by the Israeli enemy and will take over the municipal councils' activities.

Sidon Meeting Stresses Consolidation of Unity

NC201520 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting was held today in Deputy Nazih al-Bizri's house in Sidon. It was attended by Al-Bizri; Dr Nabil al-Ra'i,

representing the Popular Nasirite Organization; Muhammad Salih, representing the Amal movement; and Shaykh Salah al-Din Arqadan.

After the meeting, Dr al-Bizri said: The participants underlined the need to consolidate unity and to prevent violations by some parties. Al-Bizri also noted that all parties were instructed to conduct meticulous checkpoint inspections in order to prevent weapons from reaching suspicious people.

Sidon Deputy Warns of Palestinian Rearmament

NC210515 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Sidon Deputy Dr Nazih al-Bizri has stated that the stockpiling of arms by Palestinians there poses a life-threatening danger. He also pointed to the great influx of pro-'Arafat men, who have spread themselves throughout Sidon, distributed weapons, and set up armed centers.

Clashes, Artillery Fire in West Beirut Detailed

NC212015 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Clashes involving the use of automatic weapons and rockets have been taking place along the old commercial center, Sodeco, Primo, Al-Tayyounah, Al-Amirikan, Galerie Sim'an, and Mar Mikha'il line since 2120 today. During these clashes, several mortar shells fell in adjacent areas as well.

An artillery shell fired from West Beirut fell on the Sinn al-Fil-al-Judaydah Boulevard, killing one person and wounding two others.

In the mountain sector, intermittent anti-aircraft fire is being directed from 'Aytat at Army positions in Suq al-Gharb.

A clash also took place at approximately 2100 today in the Sabra camp between camp gumen and an Amal and 6th Brigade unit.

At 2000 today, gunmen got out of a vehicle and opened automatic weapon fire at a 6th Brigade unit on the Al-Mazra'ah Corniche, near the Chinese restaurant in the vicinity of the Fakhr al-Din Barracks.

Amal and Progressive Socialist Party forces have been placed on a state of alert in Verdun and 'A'ishah Bakkar. The reasons for this move are unknown.

Lebanese Forces Clash With Army 21 Jul

NC220946 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] A group from the Lebanese Forces attempted to set up a roadblock at Al-Sayyid Circle above Mar Taqlah at 2200 yesterday. A clash ensued between the group and members of a combat squad from the Lebanese Army's Intelligence Directorate. Two members of the Lebanese Forces were killed, and

four others were wounded.

The Voice of the Mountain has learned that the fighting continued until after midnight. It stopped only after Simon Qassis and Samir Ja'ja' personally intervened.

Amal-Palestinian Gunmen Clash Near Camp

*NC212044 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1945 GMT 21 Jul 85*

[Text] Violent clashes between Amal and Palestinian gunmen resumed at 2100 today near the Burj al-Barajinah Camp along the Al-Jawad, Zayn al-Din, Tabariyah, and al-Siba'i lines. The fighting began at 2015 after an Amal member, Muhammad Shumayt, was kidnapped by Palestinian gunmen. The clashes

stopped for a short time after his release. However, the fighting later resumed.

The follow up committee met at 2115 tonight to try and stop the fighting.

10 Killed in Internecine Druze Fighting 19 Jul

*NC202129 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] In fighting between Druze factions in the 'Ayha area of the western Al-Biq'a' yesterday, 10 people were killed and 17 others injured.

Reportage on Visit by Japanese Foreign Minister

Abe Visits Al-Qunaytirah

JN191614 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT
19 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Qunaytirah — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his delegation paid a visit to the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah this morning. The guest minister and his delegation were received by the Al-Qunaytirah governor and some province officials, who briefed him on the city's militant history and the sacrifices it made in defense of the homeland, and on its inhabitants' valiant steadfastness in the face of the Zionist invaders. This affirmed that our people, who liberated the city of Al-Qunaytirah under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, are determined to continue the struggle to expel the invading Zionist forces and to completely liberate the soil of the occupied Golan.

For his part, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe expressed his happiness at meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad and his appreciation for Al-Asad's great efforts to achieve a just solution to the Middle East problem. He affirmed the interest of Japan's people and government in Syria's ancient history. Abe called for promoting relations of friendship between the two countries' peoples, particularly in the bilateral and economic fields, and wished the Syrian Arab people further progress and prosperity in all fields.

Abe and his delegation toured the liberated city and acquainted themselves with the brutal destruction carried out by the Zionist enemy before they evacuated it. The Japanese foreign minister placed a wreath on the tomb of the martyr at the martyrs cemetery in the city of Al-Qunaytirah. He also wrote a note in the visitors' book in which he affirmed the need to achieve a just peace in the region.

Abe Makes Statement, Departs

JN191834 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe left Damascus this evening following a 3-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad and held talks with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Abe was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister; Shahir al-Duray'i, chief of the Asia department; 'Abd al-Karim Sabbagh, chief of the information department at the Foreign Ministry; the Japanese ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

Shintaro Abe made a statement at the airport in which he pointed out that his visit to Syria was fruitful and successful. He stressed the importance of Syria's role in the region, saying: Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad and his wise policy, will contribute greatly and positively to solving the Middle East problem. He also affirmed that his talks with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' were useful and dealt with various issues of common interest and the situation in the region.

The Japanese foreign minister added: During our talks, we affirmed the importance of promoting and bolstering the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and Japan, particularly in the cultural and economic spheres. Referring to his visit to the city of Al-Qunaytirah, he said: I was greatly touched by the situation in this city and the destruction that befell it. He affirmed that it embodies what Syria is facing.

Concluding his statement, Abe expressed his gratitude and that of his delegation for the warm welcome accorded to them during their stay in Damascus.

Ba'th Party Official Receives USSR Ambassador

JN211322 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1252 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 21 Jul (SANA) — Comrade Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received here today USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov. Talks revolved around the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU, and relations between the two governments and friendly peoples.

The USSR ambassador reiterated his country's stand supporting Syria's steadfastness in its struggle positions and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people in particular and Arab rights in general. Comrade Qaddah explained to Fedotov the suspect moves reactionary regimes in Amman, Baghdad, and Cairo are making in coordination with the 'Arafatist clique in an attempt to liquidate the Palestine question. He also explained Syria's stand on all these moves. Comrade Qaddah praised the support the friendly USSR is adopting toward the principled and firm course Syria is pursuing under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad against imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary schemes.

Ba'th Party Official Receives USSR Delegation

JN211347 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1248 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 21 Jul (SANA) — Comrade Ahmad Qabalan, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, received here today the USSR delegation currently visiting Syria, led by Comrade Mikhail Ryzhikov, chairman of the USSR Agriculture Workers Union. Talks concerned relations between the two friendly countries, particularly those involving agricultural development. The two sides stressed the need to deepen cooperation between Syria and the USSR in the area of agriculture and to benefit from the USSR's experience in this regard.

Commentary Views U.S. 'Plots,' Conspiracies

JN191417 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
19 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Syria's position as well as conditions for a just, lasting peace have been based on the international position and the UN

General Assembly's desire to underline facts and factors of peace. Syria refused to allow the U.S. projects and plans to be an alternative to the international desire. Thus, Syria presented the world and its peace-loving forces with their inevitable role in establishing a Middle East peace that would serve world peace and contribute toward maintaining it. And since the United States wants to make itself a trustee over this world and define world peace in accordance with its imperialist concepts and aggressive alliances, Syria, which is able and qualified to make decisions, cannot but reject the U.S. role. This is because the United States, which is an influential member of the highest international body, is violating the international charter and refusing to accept the world's arbitration on issues that threaten world peace and security.

It is clear to the whole world that Israel occupies Arab territories and is endeavoring to expand its settler entity at the expense of the Arabs and their land, and that the United States is a strategic ally of Israel and is backing Israeli aggression and expansion. Despite all this, Washington refuses to recognize others' rights despite its claims that it cares for peace. This U.S. position is rejected by the international community and by the Arabs, whose rights are being usurped. Our honest leader Hafiz al-Asad clearly defined facts and the dangerous spots when he affirmed to the Japanese foreign minister Syria's eagerness for peace and its support for the international desire by approving an international conference that would be a guarantee for peace in the Arab region.

If Israel refuses the world's arbitration on one of the most dangerous issues on earth, how can the world be committed to accepting Israel in the international community? And if the Israeli decision is an extension of the U.S. decision, how can the United States claim that it supports peace while in fact it is supporting the aggressor and defending aggression? The United States believes that its policy of dividing Arab ranks and undermining the international situation will allow it to play a dominant role in the region. Thus, the United States is ignoring the basic fact that the decisionmaker is the one who has rights, and that the decisionmaker cannot concede his existence in order to satisfy the United States and its Israeli ally. And regardless of the size and form of the U.S. game to transform the struggle in the region into an inter-Arab struggle, it is bound to fail because the United States itself cannot support the aggressor and those who are subjected to aggression at the same time, and because the United States only seeks means that serve its strategy and Israel's aims at the expense of the Arabs, their territory, and their rights. This can be made clear if we consider the humiliation that the United States imposed on its agents and henchmen in the Jordanian regime and the 'Arafatist leadership despite the concessions that the Amman regime and its twin brother 'Arafat offered to the United States and Israel, and regardless of the renegade Arabs' allowance of Arab territories to become training fields for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

This is the U.S. style of peace: humiliation to those who cooperate with the United States, loss of rights, and insult to the will of the international community. The United States, which participated with Israel in committing aggression against Lebanon, is still considering revenge for its defeat on Lebanese territory. The only

thing that the Lebanese people did was to refuse to be satellites of the United States and Israel.

The United States, which offers arms to the aggressor, does not want the wronged ones to defend themselves, considering arming them an antipeaceful act. This makes the United States stand the farthest from justice and peace among the international powers. And because Syria rejects U.S. domination and refuses to abandon rights and the international desire, the United States seeks all means to plot against Syria and its principled stands on just, lasting peace.

However, and despite all of the U.S. plots and conspiracies, Syria is capable of confrontation and of protecting the Arab decision; that is, that no peace can be realized under aggression and that no peace will be achieved unless the Arabs regain all their rights and unless they ensure the factors of establishing a just, lasting peace that would serve the peace and security of the whole world.

Damascus on U.S.-Israeli Contacts on Delegation

*JN220539 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT
22 Jul 85*

[Text] Washington — U.S.-Israeli contacts regarding names presented by 'Arafat to participate in negotiations with the U.S. Administration and the Zionist entity in order to reach a formula that satisfies Israel have intensified. The U.S. charge d'affaires in the enemy entity met with Shim'on Peres and clarified the U.S. Administration's position regarding the Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation. Enemy reports say that the U.S. charge d'affaires conveyed an oral message to Peres from George Shultz.

Shim'on Peres has affirmed that he will call his Cabinet to meet in order to discuss the subject of the Palestinians who will participate in the delegation in light of these U.S. clarifications.

In its session yesterday, the enemy's Cabinet listened to a political report by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on the current developments on the level of a U.S. settlement.

AL-BA'TH on Summit Efforts, Media Campaigns

*JN220900 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT
22 Jul 85*

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Let Us All Work Together To Foil the New Camp David Conspiracy," the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* says: The Jordanian regime and 'Arafat have totally revealed their cards. Besides trying hard to carry out what they have been ordered to do in the interest of the U.S.-Israeli policy in the region, they are currently working with all methods and means to Arabize their policy that is aimed at submitting to the Zionist enemy's fait accompli, which will lead to virtually imposing U.S.-Israeli hegemony on the entire region.

The newspaper adds: The day before yesterday, the Egyptian regime's mass media launched a campaign against those who oppose convening an emergency Arab summit. Among other

things, this media said that the required summit, if convened, will discuss the Amman agreement; that is, the agreement between the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat. This discussion will take place in order to enforce an Arab stand that would enable the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat to move toward the settlement that the Egyptian media claim to be the only solution.

The Jordanian regime's mass media are also playing the same tune, accusing anyone that stands against convening the emergency summit to be an obstacle to Arab solidarity, which they want to use in a way that serves the settlement arranged by Washington and Tel Aviv and presented by 'Arafat and the Amman regime.

The newspaper says: When we in Syria warn that the sides to the new conspiracy want to peddle their conspiracy which is aimed at the Palestinian cause, both land and people, through holding an emergency Arab summit, this only means that we support any Arab action to liberate the usurped land and to completely regain the rights. This stems from a pan-Arab principle that we will never abandon — it is only by the Arab will that we can liberate the land and regain the rights and not by putting all the Arab cards in the U.S.-Israeli basket as the killed Al-Sadat did.

The newspaper explains: It has become clear to every Arab and friendly citizen in the world that the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat have completely and forever fallen into the capitulationist scheme. It is a deadly mistake to say that it might be possible to bring the two sides back to the right course. Hence, Arab action now requires all truly honest Arab efforts to correct the great harm caused by the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat's clique to both the Palestinian and the Lebanese causes. There are still some cheap and dirty attempts to incite a sedition in Lebanon in order to serve the objectives of the United States and Israel in the region.

Concluding its comment, *AL-BATH* says: As Arabs, we are all called upon to examine carefully what is going on around us and what has been planned for years against our existence as a nation. In this steadfast country, while facing all kinds of pressures, we affirm that the Arab nation is still well. Furthermore, it is more willing to offer sacrifices and more able to confront the enemy. The heroes of the national resistance in Lebanon have opened all the locked doors, or rather doors which we felt were locked. The pan-Arab achievements that were realized in Lebanon against the Zionist invaders should be an incentive for all to be resolute and to prepare themselves for struggle in order to foil the new Damp David conspiracy in order to start the comprehensive liberation battle.

Peres Sends Oral Message to USSR's Gorbachev
TA211516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1500 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has sent an oral message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in which he expressed the hope that a settlement would be achieved between the two countries on a collection of varied issues. The message was given to the president of the World Jewish Congress, Edgar Bronfman, who is to go to Moscow soon for talks with Kremlin leaders.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that the prime minister emphasized in the message that Israel bears no hostility toward the Soviet Union, and he hopes that with a man as powerful as Gorbachev, it will be possible to reach an arrangement on various matters involving the two countries. Our correspondent comments that the prime minister met with Edgar Bronfman in Jerusalem a few days ago.

Further on Meeting Between Israel-USSR Ambassadors

Shamir To Meet Shevardnadze
TA201847 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
 1800 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Peres and Vice Prime Minister Shamir take a very serious view of the publicizing of the meeting between the Soviet and Israeli ambassadors in Paris. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen has learned that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that the publicizing of the meeting might put an end to the secret meetings which have taken place in the last few months between Israeli and Soviet representatives at various locations throughout the world. Shamir has been encouraging such meetings ever since Gorbachev rose to power and regarded them as harboring a chance for opening a new chapter in Israeli-USSR relations.

Mr Shamir assesses that his meeting with his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, at UN headquarters in 2 months will definitely take place, but at the moment he does not see any chance for a breakthrough in relations with the Soviet Union. Shamir will also submit a report to the Cabinet in this spirit in tomorrow's session.

Shamir: Cabinet To Examine Leak
TA220435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 2000 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that the Cabinet will examine the affair of the leak of the meeting between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors in France. He said any such leak causes damage. Minister Shamir expressed the hope that he will meet with the Soviet foreign minister at the UN General Assembly. This meeting has no connection with the leak, he said. It had been planned previously. He refused to answer a question by our correspondent Dan Eshel about whether he would discuss the possibility of renewing the relations between the two countries at the meeting. Yitzhaq Shamir was speaking with correspondents this evening at Mezudat Ze'ev in Tel Aviv.

'Sources' Fear Adverse Affect
TA191807 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
 1715 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Political sources in Jerusalem this evening expressed their fear that the publicizing of the contents of the meeting between Soviet Ambassador in Paris Yuliy Vorontsov and Israeli Ambassador 'Ovadya Sofer might adversely affect the dim chances of resuming relations between Israel and the Soviet Union.

Quoting those sources, our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that there have been meetings between Israeli and Soviet representatives in the last few months at the UN Headquarters in New York, Washington, Bonn, and elsewhere. However, the freeze in relations with the Soviet Union has not yet thawed and each side is still sticking to its positions. On Sunday, the Cabinet will apparently discuss the meeting between the ambassadors in Paris, and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will explain the unfolding of events which lead to the publicizing of the matter. Ambassador 'Ovadya Sofer's report was given larger than usual internal distribution for a confidential cable and that is how the contents of his talk with Ambassador Vorontsov leaked out.

Soviet Journalist Comments
TA200911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 0705 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Passages within quotation marks in English]

[Text] Before the publication of the official Russian denial, we tried to obtain a reaction from the Soviet Union, a reaction which would be as close as possible to an official one. We spoke with Viktor Louis, a Moscow Jewish journalist, who is well known as having the best possible sources in the Kremlin. In the past, Viktor Louis has acted as a go-between in transferring messages from Moscow to the West. Our foreign affairs editor Gid'on Remez spoke with him last night [18 July].

[Begin recording] [Remez] Viktor Louis prepared short comments for us in writing, and although he responded to our request to make them over the phone, he deviated very little from the prepared text. The general inclination seemed to be to calm down all the great expectations, but hints could be found in the remarks; perhaps they were aimed at those in the know, perhaps they were aimed only at telling us what we wanted to hear. The main innovation may have been the very fact of Moscow's confirmation that the meeting was held and its willingness to react to it.

[Louis] "The dramatic meeting in Paris on an ambassadorial level has become something of a sensation among members of diplomatic corps in Moscow. Soviet diplomats took the news more calmly than their Western counterparts."

[Remez, translates above and continues] Here, and further on in his remarks, it seems he was trying to play down the feeling that a dramatic reversal had taken place.

[Louis] "Officially, no one has yet made any comment on a

Soviet-Israeli meeting, and obviously there are no grounds for expecting this to herald an immediate restoration of diplomatic relations."

[Remez, translates above and continues] So what does it mean?

[Louis] "Most likely, it will lead to occasional consultations on Middle Eastern problems in general, which will be one of the items on the agenda of this autumn's top-level meeting, when Mr Mikhail Gorbachev will talk to President Mitterrand and President Reagan."

[Remez, translates above and continues] The phrase — occasional consultations — reminds me of Professor Shlomo Avineri, from whom we will hear later in the program; this phrase served for the meetings between the United States and the Soviet Union this year about the Middle East and a number of other topics. The purpose of the phrase was to calm down Israel's fears that a permanent framework for these talks is being established. Louis, in any event, continued to emphasize the tradition, not the innovation.

[Louis] "In the course of the long years without diplomatic relations, there have been a number of meetings between former Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and various Israeli politicians in New York."

[Remez, translates above and continues] And so....

[Louis] "So, obviously, the new foreign minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, would like to give the impression that no stone has been left unturned in preparing himself and Mr Gorbachev for the meetings, where the Middle East is almost certain to be among the subjects up for discussion. This is Viktor Louis in Moscow."

[Remez, translates above and continues] Let us note, that he did not miss any chance to translate a particularly strong term into English. So far we have heard the text Viktor Louis prepared, and from here on he refrained from almost any answer to a series of questions. Is this Gorbachev's personal policy? Can we expect a genuine change on the question of immigration? Were there consultations with Syria before the Soviet initiative? It was only following his remarks about Shevardnadze, when I asked whether a meeting with Shamir would be possible at the UN General Assembly, that there was an answer, and, again, it was an answer that pointed to the past.

[Louis] "Well, there were meetings between Mr Gromyko and your foreign ministers before, so then I don't see why there couldn't be any other meetings. I mean, there is nothing new in that, and it doesn't mean that they are going to discuss restoration of diplomatic relations, you know, anything else in..."

[Remez, interrupting — translates above and continues] Finally, I asked: It seems, from the report from the meeting in Paris, that the policy of crying out about the matter of the Jews and the policy of cooperation with the United States, such as on the Strategic Defense Initiative, has actually paid off for Israel in relations with the Soviet Union. Excuse me, Viktor Louis said, that deviates from the issue we are discussing. [End recording]

Motives for Meeting Suggested

TA210518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Studio discussion between program moderator Shalom Qital and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text] [Qital] On Friday newsreel the public heard about the meeting between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors in Paris. This morning the Cabinet will hear a report on this meeting. The ministers will also be briefed on the recent contacts on the composition of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer: On Friday, you brought us the story of the meeting between the ambassadors in Paris. What can be expected in today's Cabinet session?

[Schiffer] Perhaps before this, let us deal with the assessment that the ministers will hear regarding the latest contacts between Israel and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is apparently seeking to soften Israel's opposition to the idea of an international conference as a means of solving the Israeli-Arab dispute. This assessment was made last night by reliable political sources after details on the contacts between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors in Paris were publicized. The sources have emphasized that the Soviet Union is seeking to pacify Israel prior to the summit meeting between Soviet leader Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan this fall.

The Soviet message is this: We do not unequivocally side with the Arabs. We are aware of your demands. The Soviet Union must return to and participate in the shaping of policy and arrangements in the region.

Jerusalem, however, is not impressed by the feelers that Moscow put out over the weekend. The move is a strategic one by the Soviets and something which must be responded to appropriately, so that bilateral contacts can continue.

It should be stressed that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was aware of this change in Soviet policy. Israeli representatives were called on to initiate contacts with their Soviet counterparts, and hence, in the last few months, several meetings between representatives of the two countries were held. However, it appears that, according to all assessments, the position held by the Soviet ambassador in Paris is currently the most central and important one among all the Soviet representatives who serve outside of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, incidentally, skeptics in the Foreign Ministry are asking why the Soviets chose the Israeli ambassador in Paris to convey their messages.

Over the weekend Yitzhaq Shamir instructed Israel's Ambassador to Paris Ovadya Sofer not to hold any interviews and not to make any comments on the publication of his meeting with the Soviet ambassador.

Let us again point out the subjects which arose at that meeting: The Soviet said that severing of relations with Israel had been a mistake; their resumption obligates Israel to produce some momentum toward an arrangement over the Golan Heights; there is a possibility that an arrangement can be made regarding the continued emigration of Soviet Jews in exchange for a

cessation of propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union; and lastly, Israel must cease its opposition to an international conference.

Continued Reportage on U.S. Meeting Joint Delegation

Peres, Shamir Plan Shultz Message

TA190910 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
19 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi, Gad Becker, Roni Baraq, and from Washington Ze'ev Baraq]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem is waiting anxiously for the outcome of the meetings between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, special envoy Richard Murphy, and State Department officials, hoping that Shultz — who returns today to Washington from a Far East tour — will slow down the political process, and postpone the meeting between Murphy and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir are about to send a message to Shultz, asking him not to hold the meeting with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Despite the anticipation of Shultz' decision, political sources expressed their opinion last night that the planned meeting will in the end actually take place, although it looks like the United States will demand "cosmetic" changes to the list of participants proposed by the PLO.

The assumption prevalent in Jerusalem is that Shultz, because he is concerned about the state of the Israeli economy, does not want to harm Peres' chances of effecting an economic recovery by inducing a crisis over the political negotiations. Since this is the case, Shultz — it is believed — will present Jordan and the PLO with certain conditions, including the demand that they undertake an explicit pledge to maintain direct negotiations with Israel. It is believed that this will result in the temporary slowing-down of the political process which has gained momentum at a very inopportune time for Israel.

Peres Repeats Opposition

TA211328 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1315 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The charge d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv is scheduled to go to the Prime Minister's Office at 1700 today. He will be explaining Washington's position on the list of Palestinian representatives which Jordan has submitted with a view toward the preliminary meeting with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy.

At the Cabinet session, the prime minister repeated Israel's opposition to Murphy's meeting with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. At the session, Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz asked about the meeting in Paris between the ambassadors of Israel and the Soviet Union. Peres said the issue was not on the Cabinet agenda. Our political correspondent reports that the latest contacts with the Soviet Union will apparently be discussed at the Inner Cabinet meeting on Wednesday.

Cabinet Meets

TA211639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Report from the studio by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] Let us begin by reporting what the Cabinet did not discuss: Only next week will the ministers be briefed about the meeting that was held between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors in Paris. In doing this, the prime minister and the vice prime minister wanted to avert the kind of polemics that have been generated by the publicizing of the meeting. At any rate, the Foreign Ministry's view today is that Yitzhaq Shamir will confer with his Soviet counterpart in a few months during the annual UN General Assembly session in New York. At the same time, the fear has been expressed that contacts between Israeli and Soviet representatives will be frozen for some time.

As for another topic, the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation: Early this evening, the U.S. Embassy's charge d'affaires presented an oral message from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the prime minister, the gist of which is that reports on bilateral tension against the background of the upcoming talks between the United States and the Palestinians are unfounded. The U.S. position remains the same: Talks will only be held if there are guarantees to ensure that they will lead to direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbors. The United States will not maintain contacts with the PLO until that organization recognizes Israel and accepts the other U.S. conditions for talks.

Regarding the list of Palestinian candidates for talks, the list is still being studied, the U.S. diplomat said. Let us point out that this subject featured at the Cabinet session. Minister David Levi raised it and demanded that a clear-cut policy be fashioned that is anchored in firm opposition to the preliminary contacts between the United States and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Finally, Minister Ari'el Sharon demanded at today's Cabinet session an urgent discussion of what he termed the deterioration of security in Eretz Yisra'el. Sharon noted the increasing number of cases of assassination of Jews by Arabs, harassment, the murder of soldiers along roads, and the attempt to strike at Jewish children in Jerusalem. Sharon warned against what he called the government's indifference, which causes him great concern.

Defense Minister Rabin reacted by saying that the security situation has not deteriorated, and Sharon's statements are groundless. Still, he admitted, the terrorist attacks are continuing and, as the defense minister put it, unfortunately there are also victims in these attacks. Minister Rabin emphasized that following Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, security officials who deal with the collection of intelligence and who try to prevent such incidents have been introduced into Judea and Samaria. Minister Rabin said that even now the results of their activity can be felt. He said that one can safely assume that after 3 years of absence as a result of the war in Lebanon, the situation will improve within a few months.

Arens Notes Opposition to Talks

TA190601 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] On the issue of the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, our correspondent Elimelekh Ram has sent us a report from Washington saying that the U.S. moves do not please senior figures in the Israeli Embassy in Washington, and they have expressed to the top echelons in the State Department their dissatisfaction with what was said last night by the U.S. spokesman. What the State Department spokesman said was that the expected meeting between the United States and Jordanian-Palestinian representatives is a U.S. affair and Israel cannot impose a veto on it.

Minister Moshe Arens thinks that talks between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would torpedo any chance of a continuation of the peace process. In an interview with our correspondent Arye Salman, Minister Arens said vague messages have reached Washington, which have created the impression that Israel does not firmly oppose negotiations with the joint delegation.

[Begin Arens recording] First of all, we are absolutely opposed to negotiations between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. This, in my view, would torpedo any chance of continuing the peace process and negotiations between us and Jordan, which is the only forum that could lead to any progress toward peace in the area. Therefore, I would say that the issue facing us at this stage is not even the composition of the names that have been given to us, but the very fact of the possibility of contacts and negotiations between the United States and such a delegation. We are opposed to this and, in my view, we must do everything we can for such talks not to be held. If they are held, it will mean U.S. recognition, overt or covert, of the PLO — something the United States guaranteed not to do, in a commitment given to Israel over the past years. There is every chance that if we demonstrate our opposition to the Americans, if we present all our reasoning, the Americans themselves will reach the conclusion that it is not desirable to hold this meeting. [End recording]

Minister Arens added that Israel's position should be insistence on direct negotiations with a Jordanian delegation which includes representatives of the Palestinians from the territories who are not members of the PLO and who do not receive orders from it.

Peres To Act To 'Sabotage' Talks

TA190747 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 19 Jul 85 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir, and from Washington by Leon Hadar]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will take action to sabotage the U.S. Administration's intention of holding direct negotiations with PLO representatives. Feverish diplomatic activity to torpedo the U.S. move already began in Washington last night. Israel has told the U.S. Administration of its firm opposition to the meeting, planned for August, between special envoy Richard Murphy and members of the Palestinian delegation.

Senior political sources in Jerusalem expressed their opinion last night that the prime minister's efforts will be effective and that the United States will — at the last minute — back down on its intention of holding negotiations with representatives of the PLO.

It has been learned in Jerusalem that King Husayn had transmitted to the U.S. Administration an earlier list of personalities who are PLO members, including some who are active in the PLO's military branch, and that the list was rejected outright.

The second list submitted to the administration a few days ago includes members of the PLO, or people identified with it.

Yesterday Israel provided the U.S. Administration with detailed information on the pasts of each one of the candidates and their roles in the PLO. Some of the delegation members were involved in the planning and operation of certain activities, and one of them, Al-Ta'mari, was a senior PLO commander in southern Lebanon and was detained in Ansar.

According to assessments in Jerusalem, 'Arafat decided to include PLO men on the Palestinian delegation for internal reasons that have to do with power struggles within the organization, and also in order to test the U.S. Middle East policy.

Senior Israeli sources have warned that the composition of the delegation precludes any possibility of a political breakthrough with Jordan in the near future. The prime minister intends to hold meetings with Palestinians from the territories soon, in order to examine ways to hold direct negotiations with them.

Jerusalem is apprehensive about the possibility that a U.S.-PLO dialogue might constitute back-door recognition of this Palestinian organization. Senior political sources in Jerusalem have reported that so far the administration's position on the matter has been unequivocal: The United States will not recognize the PLO and will not engage in negotiations with it, as long as the organization refuses to recognize Israel's right to exist.

Jerusalem is afraid that President Reagan's inability to function will be exploited by top State Department officials to promote a dialogue with the PLO.

Embassy in Washington Complains

TA191747 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1815 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Senior officials at the Israeli Embassy in Washington today complained to U.S. State Department officials about the attempt to deprive Israel of a veto right regarding possible meetings between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and U.S. Administration officials.

For their part, the State Department officials promised the Israeli attache in Washington, Elyaqim Rubinstein, that in the future as well the United States would continue to consult Israel before it holds contacts with Arab factors on resuming the peace process.

Shamir Discusses U.S.-Arab Talks, USSR
TA211721 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic
 1600 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by unidentified correspondent — live in Hebrew in the studio]

[Text][Correspondent] Today you are going to receive explanations from the United States about Washington's position on the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. How do you regard this move, and what position should Israel take in the event such a meeting takes place?

[Shamir] Well, Israel has announced in the clearest possible manner that we do not think that direct negotiations between us and Jordan require such complicated moves, such as determining the composition of a Jordanian delegation together with the PLO and meetings with the United States. After all, peace does not have to be made between the United States and the Arab countries, but between the Arabs and Israel. So why all these complications and all these moves? They do not help to advance peace in the Middle East.

[Correspondent] Have there been contacts with the United States on this issue?

[Shamir] There are always contacts. After all, it is well known that Israel maintains the closest possible and most frequent contacts with the United States. We exchange information and we exchange views and opinions. Today's meeting with the prime minister is one of those contacts.

[Correspondent] Sir, if the proposed composition of the Palestinian delegation were to contain candidates from Judaea and Samaria who are not identified with the PLO and who are acceptable to Israel, such as Rashad al-Shawwa, Hikmat al-Masri, and Ilyas Frayj, would the attitude be different?

[Shamir] I do not think that in such a case we would regard matters differently, because there is no need at all for this move of talks between an Arab and a U.S. delegation, when the issue is peace between us and the Arabs. But this composition, as it has been published, proves once again that the genuine aim of Jordan and the PLO is not peace negotiations with Israel, but negotiations with the United States, U.S. recognition of the PLO, and the establishment of a Palestinian state; there is no connection between that and peace.

[Correspondent] Is this also the prime minister's firm position?

[Shamir] In general, that is also the prime minister's position.

[Correspondent] Sir, do you have a scenario for the contacts to be held between the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation and the United States, and will such contacts be held soon?

[Shamir] I cannot say anything about a scenario which I do not want. I hope, nevertheless, that the United States will take our views into account and will not follow that path, which does not lead to peace. On the contrary, it would lead to the opposite of

peace, and ultimately it would also breach a specific U.S. commitment made in 1974.

[Commespondent] With the rise to power of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, do you expect any sort of change in the Soviet Union's policy toward Israel?

[Shamir] I hope so. I hope there will be changes for the better, and if there are any changes at all in Soviet policy, I think it is in the Soviet interest, and also in Israel's interest, that there should be a change in relations between us and them. There is no justification for this state of relations.

[Correspondent] Sir, since President al-Sadat's initiative in 1977, we have seen that Soviet involvement in the area, in the peace process, is weak. Do you think that through contacts with Israel Soviet involvement in the area will be reinforced?

[Shamir] We are not interested in reinforcing Soviet involvement of other elements. We are interested in peace, and if we tell the Soviets that if they want to be involved and participate in what occurs in the Middle East, they should, first all, maintain normal, and, if possible, friendly relations with Israel.

[Correspondent] In your view, is there any chance of Syria participating in the circle of peace, through a dialogue with the Soviet Union?

[Shamir] Well, we are still a long way away. Syria's position is well known. It is entirely hostile toward Israel, and there is nothing in it that is any sort of crack that could indicate a desire or aim for peace.

[Correspondent] A last question to conclude: How do you regard the publicity about the secret meeting between the ambassadors of Israel and the Soviet Union in Paris, and what are the implications of such publicity for contacts there with Soviet officials in the future?

[Shamir] I would not like to comment on a report that originates from an abominable leak and a breach of the law. I would only like to point to the enormous reverberations that report set off around the entire world, a report which, in the final analysis, dealt with a routine matter, a meeting between two representatives, an Israeli representative and a representative of the Soviet power. This is yet another proof of the importance and firmness of the Israeli fact in the Middle East.

Controversy Over Economic Plan Continues

Moda'i Remarks Criticized

TA191120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1100 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Senior sources from governmental ministries, including the Finance Ministry, say the finance minister's remarks yesterday at a rally to explain his plan were untrue and caused grave damage to the economy. Among other things, Moda'i said 25 percent of the public service workers are superfluous, and anyone now abandoning PATAM accounts will regret this when the next

devaluation comes. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the sources also reject the threat that the salary increments which are anchored in work agreements will not be updated.

Minister's Resignation Sought

TA191138 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] The secretary of the civil servants union and the secretary of the clerical workers union are calling on the finance minister to resign because of the remarks he made yesterday.

The secretary of the clerical workers union, Eliyahu Reif, told our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum that Minister Moda'i is behaving like someone from the wild west who fires his gun in all directions just so that people know he has arrived.

The secretary of the civil servants union, Re'uven Ben-'Ami, said the trade unions have decided to stop the negotiations about the public sector, though this is unrelated to the finance minister's remarks. Ben-'Ami said the public employers are becoming entrenched in their positions and are not prepared to listen to new proposals by the Histadrut.

He reported that the Histadrut leaders have rejected a proposal by the civil servants to shorten the working week to 5 days.

Civil Servants Set Strike Date

TA211200 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The civil servants union decided a short while ago to strike public services tomorrow between 1000 and 1200. The decision was made in the wake of the finance minister's remarks and the Finance Ministry's refusal to update the wage increments owing to the workers.

Government Negotiations With Histadrut Continue

Peres Meets Moda'i, Histadrut

TA220447 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met last night in separate meetings with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i and Histadrut leaders.

The Voice of Israel's economic reporter says that although there was no breakthrough on the issue of dismissals and wage compensation in the public sector, the government agreed to again hold off implementing emergency decrees.

Tomorrow is expected to be the crucial day in the negotiations. This, because by Wednesday [24 July], government computers must be programmed on how to compensate salaried workers in their July salaries.

Moda'i Views Stalemate

TA201859 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by economic affairs correspondent Hayim Plattner; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt][Plattner] Does the government plan to take unilateral action if it does not reach an agreement with the Histadrut soon over the July paychecks?

[Moda'i] I cannot tell you what the government will do, I can only tell you what the regulations say. The regulations say that lacking the finance minister's approval, the July paychecks — including all the allowances — will be identical to the June paychecks. This is what the regulations say, but I am not saying that that is what will happen. I hope that this is not the case.

[Plattner] In other words, as long as there is no agreement about the dismissal of workers in the public sector there will be no wage increases?

[Moda'i] No, it is not just a question of dismissing workers but a combination of dismissals and a decrease amounting to 6 percent. As long as this is not carried out in any form, there can be no agreement between the private employers and the Histadrut because it depends on the agreement made in the public sector; an agreement which has already been worked out.

[Plattner] Are you suggesting that if the negotiations with the Histadrut continue due to intentional and protracted foot-dragging the government will once again invoke emergency decrees regarding the dismissal of workers?

[Moda'i] I am not suggesting anything, you will not manage to get anything out of me. The government makes its decision in the form and at the time it sees fit.

Finance Minister Moda'i Predicts Early Elections

TA202009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] The finance minister believes elections will be held early, before the rotation of the premiership. Minister Moda'i believes that elections will be brought forward either because of the austerity plan or the political initiatives. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that these remarks were made at a rally of Liberal Party activists in Tel Aviv.

Cabinet Meets on Economic, Political Issues 21 July

TA211055 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1015 GMT
21 Jul 85

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] Contrary to expectations, it was the economic issues rather than the political issues which featured prominently in this morning's Cabinet meeting. The Cabinet continued its discussion

of the national economy, the so-called 5-year plan submitted by Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'aqobi. During the meeting Ya'aqobi said that within 2 years it will be possible to eliminate the budget deficit, if the economy meets the principles of the plan, including a decline in the standards of living in the coming 2 years.

Another issue was the Elat free trade zone bill: This was transferred to the Ministerial Committee on Legislative Affairs, in preparation for submitting it to the Knesset this week. The committee was instructed by the government not to make any decision that might change the status of the Tabah region.

The Cabinet decided on an amendment to the law which will make it possible to penalize anyone who disrupts the production of electricity or its supply to the public, provided this does not harm the recognized right to strike. This move was made at the recommendation of Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal and in the wake of the power cuts which we witnessed last week.

Also in the Cabinet meeting today, Minister Amnon Rubinstein demanded that the composition of the Qiryat Arba' local council be disqualified due to the inclusion of Kahane's KAKH party. With the approval of the prime minister and defense minister it was agreed to accept a recommendation by the attorney general, and Peres and Rabin will decide on the response to Minister Rubinstein's demand.

The Soviet issue, the contacts recently held between Soviet and Israeli representatives, was not raised — not even a hint — in the weekly Cabinet meeting. Minister Levi asked about the state of affairs regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and its meeting with the Americans. Shim'on Peres disclosed to his colleagues that he is waiting for a message from Shultz, expected to arrive today, with the initial U.S. reaction to the seven names transmitted by Jordan as representatives for the meeting with Murphy.

Sentences Issued in Jewish Underground Trial

TA221009 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0943 GMT
22 Jul 85

[Report by Gil Ronen from the Jerusalem district court — live]

[Excerpt] A panel of three judges headed by Judge Ya'aqov Bazaq has handed down sentences to the 15 Jewish underground defendants. The following are the sentences which were decided on by a majority made up of Judges Tzvi Kohen and Shmu'el Finkelman, while the presiding judge remained in the minority:

Menahem Livni, who was convicted of murder, was sentenced to life imprisonment; Yehuda 'Etzyon was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, of which he will serve 7; Yeshu'a Ben-Shoshan was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment, of which he will serve 4 and 1/2; Yitzhaq Ganiram was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, of which he will serve 7; Hagay Segal was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, of which he will serve 3; Yitzhaq Novik was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, of which he will serve 3; Natan Natanson was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, of which he will serve 3; Sha'ul Nir, who was also convicted of murder in the Islamic College incident, was sentenced to life imprisonment; Hayim Ben-David was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, of which he will serve 42 months; 'Uzi Sharbaf, the third defendant convicted of murder, was sentenced to life imprisonment; Baraq Nir was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment and will serve the entire term according to a decision by Ya'aqov Bazaq, the presiding judge, made after it appeared that the three judges differed as to the punishment that should be meted out to Bazaq; Bo'az Hanneman was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, of which he will serve 3; Bentziyyon Hanneman was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment, of which he will serve 45 months; Ya'aqov Hanneman was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, of which he will serve 40 months; and Moshe Zar was sentenced to 3 years, of which he will serve 4 months, which in fact means that he will now be released.

African Leaders Deliver Speeches at OAU Summit

Mengistu Address

EA191132 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1303 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, at the OAU heads of state summit in Addis Ababa — live]

[Text] Honorable President Julius Nyerere, current chairman of the OAU, honorable leaders, honorable secretary general of the United Nations, respected delegates, sisters, brothers, and comrades. On behalf of the people of Ethiopia, the party, the government, and on my own behalf, I would like to say with heartfelt joy and warm fraternal feeling, welcome to Addis Ababa, the seat of our organization's headquarters.

Our beloved brother, honorable President Julius Nyerere: Let me congratulate you for your distinguished service to our continent during your tenure as chairman of the OAU and whenever the situation permitted. It is with special joy that I express my admiration and respect for your distinguished efforts to put Africa's affairs onto a constructive and relevant path through your wise and tactful leadership. You have proved that you are a conscious and untiring true and trustworthy son of Africa, a vanguard leader of Africa and patriot for liberation, not only through your tenure as chairman of our organization, but tangibly in Africa's long struggle for liberation.

Over the past 20 years, you have made a major contribution to Africa's struggle for liberation, peace, and security, in particular beginning from the establishment of our organization to solving the problems it has continually faced, preserving our unity, and for the growth of the continent. Without any exaggeration, it is a fact that your honor, wisdom, and farsightedness, and your presence and that of leaders similar to you in the southern part of our continent, where the blood of blacks flows atrociously and the call for freedom echoes, Africa has benefited in mutual trust through your farsightedness and organizational abilities. It is our sincere hope that you will continue with this.

Honorable chairman, this 21st African leaders summit is taking place at a time when the economic problems facing the African Continent are deteriorating on an unprecedented scale. Therefore, this summit is expected to be a historical summit that will assess the extent to which the Lagos Plan of Action and the plans for economic unity have been implemented 5 years after they were formulated and approved. It will study the events that have occurred during this period of time, the faults, and the weaknesses evident in implementation, and the working time which has perhaps been wasted, so we can correct this and combine our efforts toward developing the continent toward self-sufficiency.

As is known, our planned goal is to become self-sufficient through combined efforts in the economic sector, by accumulating the wealth present in the continent and received from abroad, and by organizing the continent's manpower and natural and material wealth in a relevant and effective manner.

Even so, the results achieved until now with respect to implementing our plan are not very satisfactory, especially in some sectors of cooperation because sufficient financing has not been received from abroad, as expected. Implementation of the Lagos program has been hindered by the escalation of the international economic crisis, natural disasters, and some man-made obstacles. Today Africa is in serious problems due to the situation created, particularly by the fall in the price of goods, the decrease in the amount of development aid, the rise in interest rates, the accumulation of foreign debt, and the restrictions imposed on export goods so that they cannot enter the markets of developed countries.

The recurrent drought on our continent — which relies on nature, which exists through a mainly backward agricultural economy, and which is a supplier of raw materials — especially during the current decade has made our problem dangerously complex.

Honorable chairman, it was stipulated in the Lagos plan that priority be given to the food and agricultural sector during the eighties, and in the following years. Our initial plan was to make ourselves self-sufficient in food production immediately, on a national scale, and mutually. We have made great efforts to realize our aim on a national and continental scale. We have made all possible efforts to correctly utilize the limited aid we received from abroad. Even so, up to now in addition to our efforts being unsuccessful, our food problem has become worse. When we compare the efforts we have made to increase food and agricultural production, the main reason for the shortage of food becoming worse is our inability to produce modern agricultural implements, modern methods of utilizing our water and land, fertilizer, pesticides, and other technology and [word indistinct], and the day to day decrease in Africa's ability to buy from developed countries in the form of [word indistinct] trade.

Leaving aside developing the agricultural sector of the economy with the aid of modern technology, while at the same time establishing light and basic industries to assist agriculture on the one hand, and finally acquiring finance from the agricultural sector of the economy to expand industry and other sectors of the economy, today the type and quantity of the raw materials Africa presents for sale to the developed world has decreased. [Sentence as heard]

Beyond that it has become impossible to satisfy the food needs of the continent's people, even on a small scale, and today as can be clearly seen we are recipients of food. On the other hand, in some regions, there are those who do not clearly understand our continent's economic problems, which have been getting worse, and who distort the constructive and positive efforts we are making to emerge from this problem. They are trying to assert that our problems are the result of the failure of the economic policies we follow in our respective countries. As I stated earlier, though the extent of damage the drought has caused to the agricultural sector of the economy is clear to all, even if we had been able to get compatible prices for the raw materials we provide to the external market, we would have been able to acquire the technology necessary for agriculture so as to develop areas that have not been affected by drought, and thus, even if only partially, would have alleviated our problems.

Honorable chairman, the economic problems of African countries have deteriorated further due to the accumulation of debts. Currently the total debt accumulated by the African Continent is estimated to be \$170 billion. Our economic progress has not been stifled by the volume of debt alone, but also the various conditions attached to the payment of the debt, especially the periodic growth of the interest to be paid on the debt. The developed countries, which are steadily becoming more prosperous and developed, as we become more impoverished and hungry, through our (raw) industrial products and our cheap labor, have shown a lack of compassion and goodwill to our constant and untiring pleas asking them to cancel our debts. Therefore, while we Africans continue to struggle untiringly for the consolidation of our desire or goal, we request international monetary organizations and developed creditor countries to at least take note of our current situation and, even if they do not totally cancel our debts, to reduce them. It is thought that we might alleviate our problem if we approach them again in a single unified and synchronized fashion and request them to formulate special guidelines and considerations for their allotment of finance and allocation of credit granted for various reasons to developing countries, which are impoverished and experiencing problems in order to extend the period of payment and to improve the interest rate.

On the other hand, economic relations based on extensive and long-standing connections, in particular on racism, colonialism, and in general on a system that is inhuman and unfair should be eradicated. The level of development of the world community should be brought closer. The very different attitudes should be narrowed. The tension that arises from these contradictions, which is pushing the world toward total annihilation, should be lessened.

The international financial institutions set up by the international community, in particular by governments, as solutions to this problem, are distorting and missing their international mission and are becoming a tool for implementing their individual interests and for oppression. A dangerous tendency is becoming evident in the services they render as (?hired) tools, in the policies they pursue toward internal governments, in their socioeconomic interference in their own self-interest, and in their false and unacceptable misleading recommendations and the pressure they exert.

It is no secret that in most of the developing countries using this plot and directive, which lacks proper understanding and truth, the result is that instead of solving their economic problems, it has resulted in the overthrow of governments, various types of public grievances and social crisis. We say that in order to stem this distorted view and destructive tendency, this leaders summit should place priority emphasis on, above all, carefully studying the intricacies, gaining a proper understanding, and seeking a joint solution.

Honorable chairman, Africa's worrisome economic condition was assessed by the meeting of economic and development planning ministers of the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] 1 year ago, and the memoranda prepared by the meeting was presented to the 39th UN General Assembly through the Economic and Social Affairs Council. Realizing the gravity of the situation, the General Assembly, in addition to unanimously

approving the memorandum, called on the international community to render immediate support to the national and continental efforts being made by African governments. We are still awaiting the measures to be taken by the international community in response to the call made by the UN General Assembly.

Our economic reliance on the external world when we seek to acquire heavy machinery is seen to be growing in a short space of time. In order to change this situation, even if only partially, the only choice Africa has is to strengthen cooperation among African countries.

As regards the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, it is satisfactory to note that we are generally making certain progress on a regional level. As is pointed out in the proposals presented to this leaders summit by the consultant committee, the ministerial council of the ECA, and the OAU, even though functions implemented on a regional level are satisfactory, the cooperation that should be made in all sectors among African countries still requires a major effort from us.

As Africa's priority quest is self-sufficiency in food and security regarding availability of food, this summit should give additional support to further developing food and agricultural cooperation among African countries.

Honorable leaders, I believe that all of us realize that backwardness is a common problem of our continent. Therefore, the situation forces us to formulate a joint action program in order to emerge from this backwardness. In this respect, the consultant committee has presented us with proposals pinpointing the joint measures that should be taken at every level in this respect.

Through existing organizations such as the West Africa Economic Association, the Economic Association of Central African Countries, the East and Southern Africa Preferential Trade Area [PTA], and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], and similar economic organizations, measures that should be taken on two sides of the continent regarding regional and continental trade and financial cooperation should be planned.

On the international level, Africa must organize and strengthen its stand at North-South, and South-South negotiation forums. African teams have to play a strong and hard-working role in economic negotiations taking place at the United Nations. We have to participate fully in the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement in order to promote Africa's economic interests. I think then, that we should not only realize that the fruitless North-South negotiations create a new forum for cooperation among developing countries, but that if there is no option it is an urgent matter that we test and utilize this method and strategy. South-South cooperation is on the agenda of the nonaligned nations, and an organization has been set up recently in New Delhi to strengthen this cooperation. Even so, the measures taken so far have not consolidated the desired goals.

Therefore, in order to be able to further strengthen the measures taken by developing countries to promote South-South cooperation, I think we should give serious thought to holding a com-

prehensive international congress on South-South cooperation in the near future.

With regard to the efforts being made to solve Africa's economic problems, I would like to affirm that the Government of Socialist Ethiopia will cooperate fully with the joint steps taken by OAU member states in the continuing struggle to improve our people's standard of living. The WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] approved a development guide plan 10 months ago that gave necessary consideration to joint plans and projects to be implemented on a national scale with neighboring countries and with the east and south of the African Continent. We have stipulated our long-term development goal in the guiding plan, and we stand determined not to be thwarted by any major problem. The severe drought that has recurrently hit Ethiopia has had a destructive effect on the growth of our national economy and development. Therefore, the WPE, the people, and the government have taken the necessary steps to provide daily emergency aid and to assist in rehabilitating the affected people, so that the country's permanent economic development has a firm foundation.

In order to find a permanent solution to the drought problem, we have resettled the affected people in fertile areas, and have formulated a comprehensive rural development program which is being implemented. With the unreserved help and participation of our people, this resettlement and rehabilitation plan is now starting to bear fruit.

By coordinating our manpower, material, and finance, we have resettled over 0.5 million people in the very fertile parts of our country, supplied them with all their requirements, and enabled them to start a new and fruitful life as productive citizens. Agricultural activity has already started at resettlement centers and the settlers expect their first harvest in a few months. By taking steps like these, we have created conditions to eradicate food shortage and cope with drought. We believe that this is a permanent solution to the problem. At this historic forum, on behalf of the people, I would like to thank the international community, governments, and mass organizations that gave aid and assistance to the people of Ethiopia in support of our efforts.

Honorable leaders, even though our summit will focus on the crucial issues regarding our continent's economic affairs, I must mention the situation regarding our brothers who are waging an escalating struggle for liberation in southern Africa and the issue concerning our continent being free of nuclear arms.

Encouraged by the support given to it by its Western collaborators and friends who plunder Namibia's strategic [preceding word spoken in English] natural resources, the racist regime has proved its contempt for the international community by establishing a provisional administration in Windhoek in defiance of the UN plan for Namibia's independence. Basically, it is clear that this provisional administration established in Namibia is South Africa's tool for exploitation and indirect colonialism. Revolutionary Ethiopia affirms that it will not accept any type of provisional administration in Namibia outside of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 1978, and strongly condemns the step taken by the racist regime.

Ethiopia also reaffirms that the only solution for Namibian

independence is the UN plan. As they have been doing up to now, African countries and the international community should strengthen their pressure on the racist South African regime to remove it from Namibia. In particular, they should increase their military, political, material, and diplomatic support to SWAPO, the sole representative of the Namibian people. African countries are also expected to make efforts to ensure that the international community implements the declaration of the urgent ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of nonaligned countries in New Delhi on Namibian independence and all the resolutions passed by the UN Security Council on the issue.

It is clear to the whole world that another issue concerning our continent is the atrocious situation that has been further deteriorating in southern Africa. A few months ago, black Africans who gathered together to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre were savagely gunned down by racist bullets. Atrocious deeds perpetrated in situations similar to this have fanned mass unrest on a national scale and have today made a major contribution to escalating the struggle being waged by South Africa's blacks for their freedom. Even so, we have to realize that in this, the 20th century, while we are aspiring to build a more or less modern and new Africa, today the people of South Africa are trying to escape from the attacks and massacres being perpetrated on them with stones. We should find an immediate solution to this.

It is the day to day task of racists to carry out blatant acts of aggression on frontline and other neighboring states and to recruit, train, and arm bandits to carry out their acts of terrorism. In addition, another sad and astonishing event of the time is that apartheid is shamelessly being paraded publicly so that it again gets international support and acceptance.

It is recalled that South Africa's attempt to destroy oil production installations in Cabinda, Angola, was unsuccessful. Last month soldiers of the Pretoria regime infiltrated the capital of Botswana and atrociously killed peaceful citizens, including children. Even though these criminal deeds by the Pretoria regime are supported by constructive engagement, outside of Africa many millions of citizens stand for world peace and the rights and freedom of mankind's struggle against apartheid. Therefore it is an extremely shameful and a grave matter that Pretoria's terrorists have embarked for the Horn of Africa by invitation and military collusion of a member state that claims to stand for Africa's unity, independence, and development. What kind of judgment does Africa pass on this? At a time when imperialism is on its mission of destruction to escalate the nuclear arms race into space, another priority issue is making Africa a zone free of nuclear arms. Some 21 years ago, when the first leaders summit of our organization was held, African governments issued a statement affirming their readiness to sign an international treaty, through the United Nations, promising not to produce nuclear arms and not to receive them from countries possessing them. This unwavering stand taken by Africa has been reaffirmed by periodic OAU heads of state summits, and in addition Africa's being a zone free of nuclear arms has received full support by resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly and the leaders of nonaligned nations.

Making our continent free of nuclear arms, and having a zone of

peace in the Indian Ocean is today the desire of Africa and all the people of nonaligned nations. Revolutionary Ethiopia believes that even though drought and other urgent economic problems give us no respite, continuing our efforts and getting tangible results by escalating the struggle for freedom, making the necessary sacrifices, freeing Africa of racist rule, making Africa a zone free of nuclear arms, and giving priority to making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace will contribute to world peace and security and will help the success of our solutions by improving our own security.

Honorable leaders, the international womens congress, which has been given heavy emphasis on an international scale, is currently taking place in the Republic of Kenya. It is expected that Africa will play a useful role at this forum. As this forum in Nairobi is taking place at the end of the UN Decade for Women and is expected to formulate a future plan to ensure equality for over one-half of humanity, which will enable women to participate fully in national development, it is a forum from which a lot is expected in all directions. Any struggle to ensure the social equality and right of participation of women cannot be seen separately from any struggle taking place in society, on a continental and international scale for freedom, equality, peace, and justice. As the Lagos Plan of Action and the third UN decade for international development has properly deliberated on the womens decade plan and program, it should serve as a guideline for the current Nairobi congress.

Honorable chairman, it is decisive that we properly analyze the proposals studied and assessed by our ministerial council on withstanding the expanding drought and the worrisome and deteriorating economic crisis, seek a lasting solution, and implement our joint efforts.

Similarly, another decisive issue that should be given priority and is an obligation of our organization is strengthening our efforts to liberate the southern part of our continent from colonialism, imperialism, and racism, and to eradicate the atrocious apartheid system. In the name of the WPE, people, and government, I would like to affirm that revolutionary Ethiopia will make every effort it possibly can for the success of our summit, from which a lot is expected, so that your stay is fruitful.

Long live African unity. Thank you.

Diouf Speech

EA191419 Dakar PANA in French 1957 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 18 Jul (PANA) — "We are sure that from here, Ethiopia's prestigious capital, will once again come decisions that will favorably and for a long time leave a mark on our organization's and continent's future," President Abdou Diouf said on Thursday.

Addressing his colleagues who have just elected him OAU chairman, the Senegalese head of state expressed deep concern over the situation in South Africa and noted that this summit was taking place at a time "when South Africa, relentlessly displaying its legendary arrogance against the realization of our continent's decolonization in Namibia, dangerously refines its

aggression and destabilization policy against frontline countries and confines our South African black brothers, with the bantustanization, in inhuman and degrading conditions."

Namibia is still occupied by racist South Africa which uses it as a militarized colony and base for aggression, thus preventing it from attaining independence, despite, President Diouf said, the UN and OAU resolutions.

The two organizations, notably the United Nations, still stumble today over the last but most outrageous of Pretoria's demands: The link, a complete fabrication, that it allegedly wants established between Namibian independence and the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola, Mr Diouf pointed out. The new chairman rejected this link and condemned the so-called interim government formed in Namibia on 17 June by Pretoria "to further delay the attainment of independence by this territory."

President Diouf asked African states to increase their aid and assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa (the ANC and the PAC) and to contribute further to the isolation of South Africa.

Besides the major challenge posed by the southern African question, the Senegalese head of state committed himself to face during his mandate other questions of grave tension and confrontation which we are responsible for solving. This concerned the Chadian and Middle Eastern conflicts.

Tackling the subject of "challenges facing Africa" which have an economic character, President Abdou Diouf called on his colleagues for a critical analysis of the situation "with a view to adopting concrete measures susceptible not only to finding solutions to the urgent problems of food that arise, but above all to setting right this vital sector."

For Mr Abdou Diouf, the implementation of the decisions that will be made by this summit on the rehabilitation of agriculture in Africa will certainly demand financial means "that will be impossible to gather if Africa's external debt and the debt service remain as they are." This concerns an extremely complex question on which it would not be prudent to pretend to give a simple solution, President Diouf said, recalling "the need to come to grips with the problem of debt".

For the OAU chairman, "what could enable Africans to overcome this problem is beyond their control. He named the reduction of export revenue, the increase in the rate of real interest, more and more unfavorable conditions of loans, the net decrease of resource incomes, and the unfavorable effects of the fluctuation of the main strong currencies rates.

This situation leads Africa to want "the international community to proceed with a massive transfer to capitals net income to African countries and to implement resolution 39/29 of the UN General Assembly".

The degradation of the web of international economic relations affecting multilateral cooperation, President Diouf deplored, demands that African states strengthen their cooperation with the view to the continent's economic integration and of the

strengthening of its negotiating capacity in international fora. "It is only through this means that Africa, united, would be able to ensure the effective responsibility of its interests," he concluded.

Nyerere Discusses Foreign Debt

EA191752 Dakar PANA in English 1555 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 July (PANA) — The outgoing OAU chairman, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania today said that although Africa acknowledged and wants to pay her external debts it was also necessary for the international community to recognize that Africa's current level of indebtedness is due in no small part to circumstances beyond her control. We want to pay our debts, but we cannot agree to let our children die, and our economies grind to a halt, in order to carry burdens which have been so greatly increased by external events, he said.

President Nyerere was introducing recommendations of the seven-nation steering committee to the 21st OAU summit which entered its second day today. He said that the proposed international conference on African debt was not a radical proposal but that Africa must know exactly what it owed under the different categories and must work out a united list of requirements which she would present to the conference. President Nyerere emphasized that Africa must also work closely with other developing countries in seeking the restructuring of the existing international monetary system and institutions.

It is now quite clear that the present arrangements cannot accommodate the structural balance of payments problems which under-developed countries experience, he said.

He noted that the African external debt has been rising by well over 20 per cent a year for each of the past 11 years, and that a good part of that rate of increase was due to the effects of very high world interest rates. He stated that no African economy has registered a comparable growth rate. On the contrary, stagnation or further decline, at least for the majority of African countries.

President Nyerere warned that the economic struggle African countries were engaged in would be much harder and would take much longer than the political struggles which led to the independence of their countries.

In the current struggle there is no single identifiable opponent to be overcome, he said.

President Nyerere said that African countries were now contending with amorphous networks of interlined and interlocking international economic systems and institutions which together, in their present structure, work automatically to the detriment of the underdeveloped and poor countries.

The present international economic order is sustained by those richer and more developed countries whose short-term interests it serves, but it was not possible to pinpoint one country, one institution or even one sectoral system and say that is the enemy, he said.

He said progress in this economic struggle could therefore only

be made if all African leaders make an unreserved political commitment, both to waging the struggle in all its complexity and to that economic co-operation in the continent which is essential to any forward movement.

Dos Santos Speech

MB200854 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at the OAU meeting of heads of state and government in Addis Ababa on 19 July — read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellencies, the chairman of the OAU, and the heads of state and government: I would like to take this opportunity to join the other speakers in praising and paying homage to OAU Chairman Mr Nyerere. I would also like to express my satisfaction with the fact that we are again meeting to discuss the most serious problems in Africa and the world at large, especially those issues concerning our underdevelopment and external dependency. I further would like to express my satisfaction with the fact that our problems are being profoundly analyzed to find ways and means of placing the African countries on the path to development, progress, and peace.

It is my turn to deliver a speech this afternoon, and once again I would like to mention some of the pressing problems experienced by the People's Republic of Angola as an integral portion of southern Africa. The economic issues which we have analyzed so far cannot be dissociated from southern Africa's prevailing military and political situation.

The South African racists devised and are carrying out the destruction of the economic infrastructures of the southern African countries through direct military actions or through gangs armed by them to paralyze our development programs so that they may more easily replace legitimate governments with puppet governments.

The efforts made by the People's Republic of Angola to prevent this macabre policy from succeeding have resulted in high financial and human losses which could have been used in Angola's development sectors. We also [words indistinct] to carry out joint actions to force the Pretoria regime to accept the UN Security Council resolution concerning Namibia's real independence and the abolition of the hideous apartheid system. Instead, we view with concern not efforts to placate the condemnations of the international community, but a rise in various forms of aid to the Pretoria regime and the armed gangs operating under its orders [words indistinct] a substantial increase in foreign investment in South Africa, which last year alone amounted to \$4 billion, the implementation of the so-called U.S. policy of constructive engagement, which is no more than a policy of solidarity with and support of the racist South African Government, and the weak pressure applied by the major Western powers to force the South African to conform to the pertinent UN resolutions concerning the abolition of apartheid and the independence of Namibia.

This helps explain South Africa's intransigence in dealing with the Namibian problem outside of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, and its installing a so-called interim government which excludes SWAPO, the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. This also helps explain the falsity of some of Pretoria's (?alleged) principles [words indistinct] the sovereign states of Angola and Mozambique [words indistinct] by giving support to the armed gangs acting against these two countries. Moreover, South Africa's massive aggression against Angola's southern border also becomes easy to understand. After the withdrawal of the main body of the South African occupationist troops in southern Angola, there has been a substantial increase in violations of our airspace, carried out by helicopters and other aircraft mainly over the areas of Ngiva, Xangongo, southwest of Cahama, north of the (Tamol) river, south of Oncocua, and south of (Canguela), sometimes penetrating 100 km into our territory, which we see as reconnaissance flights with the objective of determining the positions of our troops stationed in those areas.

Furthermore, there have been patrolling activities and small platoon and company operations up to 20 km inside Angola [words indistinct] stationed along the border. The occupationist forces based in Namibia continue to consist of four brigades, 23 independent battallions, 10 parachuting battallions, and a further 6 battallions which were formerly inside Angola, including 150 tanks, 400 artillery weapons and mortars, 6 combat aircraft, 50 helicopters, and 130 BTR which were used to transport the troops. With the presence of those forces next to the border with the People's Republic of Angola, destabilizing actions by the South African Army against our country remain ever possible.

The true intentions of the Pretoria government became transparent on 19 May 1985, when reconnaissance commandos of the South African Special Forces disembarked at Malongo, in Cabinda, with the objective of sabotaging the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company installations. They encountered our troops at 1700 on 21 May. As a result, two South Africans were killed and a third, Captain Wynand du Toit, was captured. A large assortment of war materiel, as well as UNITA propaganda material, was also captured.

The objective of this mission was to destroy Angola's main source of foreign exchange and thus affect it economically, while leading the international community to believe that it was a UNITA operation, in order to force the Angolan Government and the MPLA-Labor Party to hold talks with that puppet organization. [Words indistinct] it is within this context of constant and unprovoked aggressions against Angola that revocation of the Clark amendment by the U.S. Congress surprises and preoccupies us, for it allows the U.S. Government to give all forms of support, including military support, to the forces fighting against the legitimate Government of Angola, which is a member of the OAU.

The story of the Angolan people's struggle and liberation, as Your Excellencies know, is a tale that proves the wrong policies of the U.S. Government, which instead of contributing toward the liberation of the Angolan people, merely added to their suffering and sacrifices. [Passage indistinct] We can thus gauge the seriousness of this measure by the U.S. Congress in terms of

the White House's interference in the internal issues of People's Republic of Angola, and the conditions which it may create due to a worsening of the tension and the political and military situation in southern Africa.

Angola is a peaceful sovereign country which is forced to turn to war in self-defense. [Passage indistinct] The U.S. Government has responsibilities toward the peoples of Angola, Africa, and the world. [Words indistinct] due to its internal policy and its just stances concerning the Namibian issue and the abolition of apartheid, Angola, which has a common border with Namibia, did not choose that geographical situation, and, like the OAU, it will renounce its solidarity with the colonized peoples. [Passage indistinct]

As you know, the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries will be held in Luanda this year. Angola felt honored to receive this demonstration of solidarity and [words indistinct]. Despite the sacrifices and difficulties we are experiencing due to the undeclared war carried out by South Africa, Angola is committed to providing the material and technical conditions necessary to guarantee the holding of the conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the nonaligned countries in Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 [words indistinct]. I hereby appeal to all African foreign affairs ministers to personally attend the conference, so that they may know the friendship and hospitality of the Angolan people and contribute toward the strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement in the world, the struggle for the independence and liberation of the peoples, progress and social justice, and peace and understanding among nations.

Thank you.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

SDAR President's Address

LD201152 Algiers APS in English 1025 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 Jul 85 (APS) — The SDAR president and Polisario Front secretary general, Mohamed Abdelaziz dealt in his speech before the OAU 21st summit, with Africa's burning problems: the economic crisis and liberation struggles.

President Mohamed Abdelaziz expressed the satisfaction of his country before "the solidarity and unity of the African officials". Dealing with the situation in the south of the continent, the Saharan president underlined the racist and oppressive nature of Pretoria regime and reiterated his country's support to the Namibian people and the necessity to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime in South Africa.

President Abdelaziz stigmatized the crimes committed by the Pretoria racist regime against front line countries.

In conclusion, the SDAR president reiterated the indestructible support of his country to the Palestinian people and to all peoples in Asia and in Latin America who are struggling for their freedom.

Siwar al-Dhahab's Address*JN201129 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jul (SUNA) — General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has asserted that new Sudan believes the only way to solve our region's problems and to save our people from tragedy is through constructive dialogue and serious and effective cooperation among the region's countries. In a speech delivered at the evening session of the OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa, Siwar al-Dhahab announced that Sudan is ready to act as an element of reconciliation in the region so as to direct our people's potentials toward development and to face natural catastrophes as well as political differences.

Siwar al-Dhahab underlined the problems that our region faces. His excellency said that our people are concerned about freedom, liberation, and economic development. He said political independence should be based on economic independence.

In his speech at the OAU summit, Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out what has been achieved in political struggle, comparing this to the failure in economic and social development as well as natural circumstances obstructing efforts to promote the continent's economy.

The Military Council chairman described the present summit as a big turning point in the life of the African people. He expressed hope that the summit will be the first step toward overcoming the crisis of backwardness and poverty. He said the responsibility for development in Africa should be shouldered by its governments and peoples in the first place. He said the only way to achieve development is to be independent. He added that the future in this world mainly depends on more serious regional and international cooperation based on the fact that the peoples in this world are one community facing one destiny.

Al-Turayki's Speech*LD210913 Tripoli JANA in English 0825 GMT 21 Jul 85*

[Text] Addis Ababa, Dulqidaa 4, July 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau, asserted that colonialism has quit the African Continent politically but economically it remained in a powerful and effective manner embodied in monopoly companies and foreign banks in addition to mismanagement inherited from the colonial era.

Dr al-Turayki made clear in his address before the morning session, dedicated to economic problems of Africa, that political independence would be meaningless if economic independence of the African Continent is not realised. He said that the comprehensive and strategic solution to the economic problems of the continent lies in its great capabilities and human resources and in the unity amongst its mini states, a situation which was created by colonialism.

He pointed out "the capability of the African individual is a great one. But the African individual must first be liberated so as to become a partner in production and not a slave whose sweat and

production are exploited by foreign and national companies."

The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau asserted in his speech that Africa owns huge resources but they are dispersed and uncoordinated.

He declared that Jamahiriya was ready to put under the disposal of Africa its experience in the exploitation of ground water and the preservation of soil and water saving so as to combat drought and desertification.

Dr al-Turayki pointed out that there are over 50 joint companies with various African countries mostly in the agricultural sphere.

The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau concluded his address by saying that "Jamahiriya has the desire to work with all Africans to find urgent and lasting solutions to the African problems." He reaffirmed that Jamahiriya would not spare any efforts in that respect and that it provided all possible financial assistance as a contribution to solve the problems of drought sustained by the continent and that Jamahiriya was ready to contribute to the establishment of a special drought fund.

Mengistu Decorates Nyerere*EA211732 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1713 GMT 20 Jul 85*

["Text"] of speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of awarding Ethiopia's Grand Star of Honor to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, at the 21st OAU conference in the Workers Party of Ethiopia conference hall in Addis Ababa — live]

[Text] Honorable Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal and current OAU chairman; honorable African countries and government leaders; comrades, brothers, and sisters: We are at this ceremony at this historic time when the 21st OAU heads of state summit is being held to express our high respect and admiration for President Julius Nyerere, beloved son of Africa and great politician, who has been OAU chairman since the 20th heads of state summit, and has in general served Africa and his country for many years honestly with dedication. [Applause]

There have been honest and famous militant leaders who have passed away and there are those still present, among those who have recorded glorious history in coordinating the struggle of the oppressed and exploited people of the continent and led them gallantly to victory and independence during Africa's many years of anticolonialist and anti-imperialist struggle. Among those few famous and elder leaders still present is President Julius Nyerere.

Honorable leaders, guests, and comrades: Julius Nyerere gained fame and respect not without reason. It is because he led gallantly the difficult struggle of liberating his country from colonialism and the later struggle to form the United Republic of Tanzania by uniting Tanganyika and Zanzibar and for his people to build [word indistinct] a political and economic system which enabled them to progress, based on self-reliance and their

own inherited history and culture. It is because he made an incomparable contributions to the founding of the OAU by realizing that it is only by united force that colonialism can be abolished from our continent and make the independence and progress of African people guaranteed.

It is because he made such a very great contribution to solving the challenging problems that our continental organization encountered at different times during its existence that our organization was further strengthened and became instrumental in the political and economic independence of our continent. In all forums in which we were lucky enough to carry out our continental and international duties with him, we were able to observe closely his honest concern for the African people.

President Nyerere is loved and respected because he won an honorable place for the Tanzanian people in the struggle and history of peaceful and progressive forces by coordinating the struggle of frontline states to enable the southern African people to get rid of the oppressive yoke of racism and colonialism and by making his country a refuge. It is he as a leader who made practical and significant contributions toward the international struggle which is being waged to abolish neocolonialism and imperialism and make a world free of the exploitation of man by man a reality. In short, it is because he is a renowned African who used all his working years, strength, and ability for Africa's independence and well being, for all mankind's equality and uniform progress and world peace.

Dear President Julius Nyerere, even though we are going to be disappointed in the future when we miss you in person from the OAU summits that are our common forums, when you resign from your country's government leadership voluntarily after the long national and continental service that I mentioned above, we will be consoled because we know that you will use the extensive and useful experience you have gained for the African people's freedom and progress during your the rest of your life. [Applause]

I want to express how we are indebted forever for the support of my brother, honorable President Nyerere, and our brothers the Tanzanian people for standing by the side of the broad masses of Ethiopia from the beginning of the revolution when they flexed their muscle to get rid of many years of feudal rule and imperialist domination: I am honored and pleased when I present you with Socialist Ethiopia's grand honor, the Star Medal on behalf of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the Ethiopian people, and the government for your significant contribution to the African people's freedom and unity and to world peace. [Applause]

Our dear brother, honorable President Julius Nyerere, even though you are not present in person at Africa's political forums, without exaggeration you will live in our hearts forever. In addition, we, your sons, affirm that we will make all necessary sacrifices and continue our struggle with all our means and ability to pass on to the next generation a respected, prosperous, and united Africa that you and one of the great sons of Africa among us today, honorable President Kenneth Kaunda, and other famous militants not present today, have passed on to us. [Applause]

For our dear brother and father Julius Nyerere, all of us wish

you a good rest, complete health, and a long life. Africa will be fully independent, developed in social progress, and will live for ever. Thank you.

Nyerere Reply Speech

EA212142 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1700 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa — President Nyerere has urged the youth to foster unity and the liberation of Africa. Receiving a medal of honor from the Ethiopian Government in Addis Ababa yesterday, Mwalimu Nyerere said that as of 1963 the founding leaders of the OAU had two main tasks: First, to create unity among African countries and second, obtaining independence for countries still under colonial rule. He said that youth in Africa have the responsibility of advancing the work started by the OAU leaders.

President Nyerere said he has decided to step down as president because he is confident that Tanzania has sound youth leadership, adding that youth leadership in the whole of Africa is capable of perpetuating revolution. Mwalimu said Tanzania has a youth league capable of taking over leadership from him and working closely with other African leaders.

The medal was bestowed on President Nyerere by the Ethiopian leader, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, at a ceremony attended by more than 5,000 people.

Alimadi on Liberation Struggle

EA201649 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Uganda has appealed to African leaders attending the 21st summit of the OAU to intensify their fight against apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa and to ensure that liberation movements are accorded the necessary materials and financial support to enable them to prosecute the liberation struggle.

Uganda's prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi, was contributing to the debate on the reports of the coordinating committee for the liberation of southern Africa last night on the second day of the OAU summit meeting. The reports were later unanimously adopted by the summit.

The prime minister reaffirmed to the OAU assembly Uganda's total commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. As evidence of this, the Uganda Government is meeting its financial commitment to the OAU special fund for the liberation of Africa in spite of its economic difficulties.

Mr Otema Alimadi paid tribute to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania for the way he conducted the affairs of the OAU as its chairman during the past year. He noted that President Nyerere has since assuming the leadership of the OAU steered Africa on the right (path with positive) progress, emancipation, and peace in Africa. The prime minister also thanked the Ethiopian head of state, Colonel Haile Mariam Mengistu, for the welcome and hospitality accorded to the Ugandan delegation.

ANC's Tambo on Regional Instability

*EA202147 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] Comrade Oliver Tambo has said that the Reagan administration is responsible for the murders of freedom fighters by the racist Pretoria regime and for instability in the region. Comrade Oliver Tambo, the president of the ANC, who attended the 21st OAU heads of state summit, said this in a statement to the press this morning on the current racist regime's antipeople actions committed in defiance of the opinion of the international community due to encouragement from the Reagan administration.

In his statement, Oliver Tambo said that the racist regime has intensified its campaign of murder, imprisonment, and flogging against leaders of the liberation movements and its massacre of innocent South Africans more than at any other time. Tambo said that these antipeople actions and the recent murders of four United Democratic Front members in particular is one of the ways South Africa aims at weakening the liberation struggle in the region.

The ANC president said that nevertheless the struggle being waged in the country in opposition to the racist apartheid regime has been intensified more than ever. Tambo pointed out that international solidarity with the liberation struggle being waged in South Africa is encouraging and is being strengthened. He added that the movement to isolate the racist apartheid regime has been intensified more than ever before.

OAU Heads of State Summit's Proceedings Detailed**Secretary General Elected**

AB201242 Dakar PANA in English 1220 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 July (PANA) — The foreign minister of Niger, Ide Oumarou, was elected as the new secretary general of the Organization of African Unity this afternoon by the 21st OAU summit.

Mr Oumarou won 37 votes on the seventh round of voting. He only needed 34 — a two-thirds majority — to secure election.

'Violent Verbal Exchanges' Noted

EA201245 Dakar PANA in English 1130 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 20 July (PANA) — African leaders meeting at their 21st summit in Addis Ababa since Thursday began today the last round of their deliberations.

Yesterday's night session was adjourned nearly two hours after it had begun although observers in Addis Ababa were expecting a long debate. All political questions on the agenda were exhausted during yesterday's afternoon and night sessions although decisions were not taken on a number of issues especially the Chad question. According to reliable sources, a report presented by Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso pointed to violent verbal exchanges between Libyan and Ndjamena delegates during the reconciliation conference convened by him

with the mandate of the Organization of African Unity. This situation compelled President Nguesso to close the discussions and ask for an extension of his mandate on the reconciliation of the parties to the Chadian conflict.

On the question of reimbursement of expenditure incurred in the maintenance of peace-keeping forces in Chad, a demand tabled by Senegal, Nigeria and Zaire, the summit decided to postpone the examination of this matter.

U.S. Action Discussed

*EA201853 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries
1530 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Excerpt] The OAU assembly meanwhile declared America's covert or overt movements in (?the borders) of southern Angola direct or through a third party will be considered as a hostile act against the OAU. The declaration was contained in the resolution the summit adopted last night on the wider implications of the abrogation of the Clark amendment by the U.S. Congress.

On the question of Chad the assembly listened to the report of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo on his efforts to bring about national reconciliation in Chad and decided that the Congolese president should continue his present efforts to bring the various factions in Chad together. Some of these factions are already in Brazzaville.

Diouf Closes Summit

EA202026 Dakar PANA in English 1712 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 July (PANA): The Organization of African Unity 21st ordinary session of the heads of state and government ended in Addis Ababa today with pledges to implement fully decisions made to revamp the African economy. Closing the summit the new chairman of the organization, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal called for unity and stressed the importance of South-South cooperation as a prerequisite for accelerating development. He said that South-South cooperation would help Africa attain its objectives, increase participation in the North-South dialogue so as to establish a new international economic order and consolidate solidarity among developing countries.

Botswana President Quett Masire described the meeting as most challenging, long, but very fruitful and noted the preparedness of the heads of state to work for unity and for the dignity of the continent. President Masire said the summit, by electing the secretary general of the continent body, achieved what others had termed as an impossible task, adding that this has demonstrated the maturity of the continent.

In his acceptance speech the new secretary general, Ide Oumarou of Niger, vowed to work in accordance with the charter of the organization, expressing conviction that the decisions made by the summit on economic matters, if implemented, would put the continent onto a new path of economic development.

Next Summit in Addis Ababa

*EA211736 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0500 GMT 21 Jul 85*

[Text] The 21st OAU heads of state summit has ended its ordinary session by deciding to hold the next summit in Addis Ababa next July. The current OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf, in his speech during the closing ceremony said that the summit has covered all important issues during its deliberation and ended successfully with satisfactory results. The new OAU secretary general, Mr Ide Oumarou, has assured the summit that he will make every effort to carry out the heavy responsibility entrusted to him.

'Text' of Summit Declaration

AB211048 Dakar PANA in English 0911 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 21 July (PANA)—The following is the full text of the declaration adopted by the 21st OAU summit on the economic situation in Africa:

"We, the heads of state and government of the Organisation of African Unity, meeting in Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985, for the 21st ordinary session of our assembly have devoted our discussions mainly to economic issues, in the course of which we have critically reviewed the economic and social crisis which confronts virtually all our countries.

"2. We have examined in detail the recommendations of the seven-member states steering committee which was set up to prepare the basic documents on economic issues for our current session, and the valuable contribution to the committee's report made by the Council of Ministers. We express to the committee our appreciation for the quality of work done which has facilitated our deliberations.

"3. We also express our appreciation to the ECA conference of ministers responsible for economic development and planning whose recommendations made at its 11th meeting were conveyed to the steering committee and which enriched the recommendations of the committee. We further express our appreciation to African and international organisations for their valuable contributions which facilitated the work of the committee.

"4. We are most gravely concerned by the continuing deterioration of our economies which have been severely affected by the deep world economic recession and penalised by an unjust and inequitable international economic system. This situation has been aggravated by unprecedented severe and persistent drought and famine and other natural calamities, such as cyclones and floods. These developments, added to some domestic policy shortcomings, have brought most of our countries near to economic collapse.

"5. We welcome the United Nations General Assembly declaration on the critical economic situation in Africa and the plan of action of the movement of the non-aligned countries to meet the critical situation in Africa.

"6. We reaffirm that the development of our continent is the

primary responsibility of our governments and peoples. We are, therefore, determined to take concrete actions and measures individually and collectively for the achievement of the economic development of our continent in unity and solidarity of African peoples and member states.

"7. While reiterating our full commitment to the principles and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos, which are more valid today than ever before, we have focussed our discussions at the present summit on a priority programme that we will concentrate on during the next five years so as to pave the way for national and collective self-reliant and self-sustained growth and development in our continent. The programme consists of:

"(I) Measures for an accelerated implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,

"(II) Special action for improvement of the food situation and the rehabilitation of agricultural development in Africa,

"(III) Measures for alleviating Africa's external debt burden,

"(IV) Measures for a common platform of action at sub-regional regional, continental and international levels, and

"(V) Measures for action against the effects of the destabilisation policy of South Africa on the economies of southern African states.

"While according special attention to the priority areas, we recognise the need for parallel and effective support action from all the other sectors, especially transport and communications and industry in order to achieve the immediate objectives that we have set for our countries.

"8. Agriculture, which is the dominant sector in our economies, has rapidly deteriorated in recent years. The already declining trend in the production and productivity of the sector, which was noticeable since the beginning of the 1970s, has been dramatically aggravated by drought and natural calamities compounded by the problem of refugees and displaced persons, thus making almost half of the member states of our organisation dependent on food aid.

"9. We wish to express our profound gratitude to the international community, particularly to the United Nations system and hundreds of voluntary organisations and agencies and to millions of people all over the world who have contributed so generously to Africa's relief. We reiterate our call to the international community to continue to provide adequate humanitarian assistance for the people in the affected countries.

"10. We, however, wish to stress that the current battle to save lives and to reduce the impact of hunger and famine should not be the only focus of international support and cooperation. Otherwise, the international community will be unwittingly contributing to making the emergency a permanent phenomenon. On our part, we are determined not only to cope more efficiently with current and future emergencies but are also determined to go beyond emergency and get to the root of Africa's food and

agriculture crisis. We recognise that effective mobilisation and judicious exploitation of our national and collective potentials, on the basis of well-formulated development strategies and plans, are vital to the eradication of famine and for the control of drought and desertification and for the rehabilitation of agriculture in Africa.

"11. In this regard, we commit our countries to the gradual increase in the share of agriculture in national total public investment of between 20 and 25 percent by 1989.

"12. The dramatic increase in the volume of Africa's external debt, and the heavy debt service burden is another source of our profound concern, especially since it represents a heavy drain on the meagre foreign exchange resources of our member states. Indeed, Africa's external debt estimated at 158 billion U.S. dollars by the end of 1984 and expected to exceed 170 billion U.S. dollars by the end of 1985, represents a heavy burden on our fragile economies. Although the external indebtedness of our countries might seem small in volume when compared with the corresponding figures of other Third World regions, it represented 36 percent of the gross domestic product of our region in 1984, and the debt service ratio is expected to be much higher than 27 percent of exports in 1985.

"Equally disturbing is the hardening of terms and conditions of borrowing, especially from the private capital markets to which some of the member states have been forced to resort in an effort to maintain a minimum growth momentum. We are concerned that major lenders have in the past deliberately left Africa out in debt negotiation mechanisms established for the developing countries and that the international community continues to give low priority to Africa's external debt crisis. This situation has been aggravated by the fact that 26 of African member states are LDCs (Least Developed Countries), the majority of whose people are living below subsistence level, the external debt of many individual African countries is now beyond their capacity to service and pay.

"13. We are fully aware of the fact that short-comings in development policies have contributed to the present debt crisis. However, it is evident that the chief causes of our countries' debt servicing problems are external ones and such causes are unfortunately beyond our control. These include, inter alia, the deteriorating terms of trade and the consequent reduction in export earnings for debt servicing, unprecedented rise in interest rates, sharp exchange rate fluctuations, deteriorating terms of borrowing and the reduction in the flow of concessional resources, the combined effects of which result in net capital out-flow from most of our member states. In this regard, the 26 African LDCs have been the most seriously affected.

"14. We recognise that the external debts are obligations that our member states have individually contracted, and which they have to honour. But in view of the negative developments in the international economic environment, we call on the international community to genuinely work towards an urgent and lasting solution to Africa's growing indebtedness.

"15. We urge developed countries and the multilateral financial institutions to increase substantially the transfer of concessional

financial resources, including grants, to African countries. In particular, we call on the developed donor countries to urgently implement, without discrimination, UNCTAD Resolution 165 (S-IX) on debt and development problems of developing countries.

"16. We also call on the developed donor countries to urgently implement without discrimination, the provisions of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 39/29 on the critical economic situation in Africa, which, inter alia, calls for total or partial conversion of Official Development Assistance (ODA) debts into grants.

"17. We call for an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness to be convened as a matter of urgency to provide a forum for international creditors and African borrowers to discuss Africa's external debt with a view to arriving at appropriate emergency, short, medium and long-term solutions to alleviate the problems.

"18. The current economic crisis and the deteriorating international economic relations make it imperative for the member states of our organisation to strengthen cooperation among themselves in order to speed up economic integration and enhance Africa's negotiating ability in international fora and thus ensure that Africa's specific interests are taken into account.

"19. We undertake to give highest priority to intra-African cooperation in the implementation of the special programme of action for improvement of the food situation and the rehabilitation of agriculture in Africa in order to lay the foundation for Africa's food self-sufficiency.

"20. We pledge to take action at all levels to improve the transport and communications links and adopt any other strategies which will promote closer cooperation between our countries in the fields of industry, human resources, science and technology, trade and finance.

"21. We recognise that the collective effort of the member states is the most important weapon for tackling the current economic crisis, and Africa is fully aware of its responsibility for adopting measures for its economic recovery and rehabilitation. However, the magnitude of the crisis makes it imperative for the international community to supplement that effort. We, therefore, call on the international community, in particular the developed countries and international development and finance institutions as well as United Nations agencies, to support Africa's effort to deal with the crisis, in recognition of the specific economic situation of the continent. In this regard, efforts should aim at increasing Africa's production capabilities in the field of food, improving the performance of the transport and communications sector, and acquiring adequate technology, especially for industrial development.

"22. We are convinced that the United Nations system, in particular the General Assembly, is an effective forum sensitizing and mobilising the international community on the critical economic situation in Africa, and the programme of recovery which we have formulated to deal with it. We, therefore, call for the convening of a special session of the United Nations General

Assembly to deliberate on the issues of the critical economic situation in Africa.

"23. The policy of aggression by the racist regime of South Africa and its economic and military destabilisation of southern African states calls for our collective effort to resist. To that end, we commit our countries to lend financial and material assistance to these countries to help them meet the heavy cost of destabilisation and we reaffirm our support for the liberation movements in their struggle against the racist regime. In this regard we call upon African institutions and the international community to make their contributions.

"24. Furthermore, we urge all countries, especially the industrialised countries, financial institutions and transnational corporations to take measures, including effective economic sanctions to force the apartheid regime in South Africa to end its racist policies, its illegal occupation of Namibia and the destabilisation of southern African states. We further urge the international community to give all assistance to the southern African states in order to help them counter the effect on their economies of sanctions against South Africa.

"25. To ensure the implementation at national, sub-regional, regional, continental and international levels, we are conscious of the need to ensure effective and sustained implementation, monitoring and follow-up of our decisions, at national, sub-regional, regional, continental and international levels. To this end, we have decided to establish a permanent follow-up mechanism.

"26. Determined to face effectively the twin challenges of survival and development confronting our continent, we have adopted the priority programme annexed to this declaration, and pledge on behalf of our peoples and governments, to implement individually and collectively the measures contained therein.

"27. We are of the firm conviction that the respect of our commitments will lead to the recovery of our economies, the revitalisation of a genuine development process to the benefit of our peoples as well as paving the way for an overall economic integration of Africa."

Soviet Leadership's Message

*EA191747 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Oromo
1600 GMT 19 Jul 85*

[Text] It has been disclosed that the president of the USSR Presidium and the Council of Ministers have sent a message supporting the OAU's struggle to protect their economic freedom, abolish colonialism, exploitation, and racial inequality and to strengthen world peace. The USSR has expressed support for the efforts of African countries to utilize their natural resources, to overcome their economic problems, and to improve the living standards of their people.

Reportage on Leaders' Meetings, Departures

Mengistu Meets Mubarak

*EA191912 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1800 GMT 19 Jul 85*

[Text] Comrade Haile Mariam Mengistu, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, today met and with Husni Mubarak, president of the Republic of Egypt, General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, and the Libyan foreign minister who have come to attend the 21st OAU heads of state summit.

At a ceremony held at the National Palace, our comrade revolutionary leader exchanged ideas with leaders of Egypt and Sudan and the Libyan foreign minister on current African issues, relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and their countries and on the organization's meeting and its results for the benefit of the people of the continent.

Present during the meeting were Comrade Goshu Wolde, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and foreign minister and the foreign ministers of Egypt and Sudan.

Siwar al-Dhahab-Mengistu Meeting

JN201044 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1013 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 Jul (SUNA)— General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, held a closed meeting with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council in Ethiopia, here yesterday. During the meeting, which lasted about 3 hours, the two sides discussed all bilateral issues of common concern.

Siwar al-Dhahab and Mengistu had earlier held a meeting in which the Sudanese delegation and the Ethiopian foreign minister and public security minister participated. The results of the meeting were both constructive and positive.

Siwar al-Dhahab, Bendjedid Meet

JN191100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1009 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Jul (SUNA) — General Siwar al-Dhahab met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid here yesterday. During the meeting Gen Siwar al-Dhahab stressed the need to support bilateral relations in all fields while the Algerian president expressed his country's readiness to extend its expertise in agriculture, mining, and other fields to Sudan. They also discussed the subject of the Arab summit conference to be held in Casablanca soon. The Algerian president expressed his reservations on the site.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab also received Niger President Seyni Kountche. They discussed bilateral relations and agreed on the issues the African summit will discuss, particularly economic issues. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab conveyed to President Kountche

Sudan's readiness to support Niger's nominee for the post of OAU secretary general.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab also visited Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. They exchanged viewpoints on issues of concern to the African Continent and the two countries, particularly the issues of drought and desertification.

Siwar al-Dhahab Meets Qaddumi

JN211101 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 21 Jul (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab met here yesterday with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi, who was attending the OAU summit meetings.

In a statement to SUNA after the meeting, Qaddumi praised the solidarity between the Sudanese and Palestinian peoples. He explained that he briefed Gen Siwar al-Dhahab on the latest political moves in the Palestinian arena and the difficulties facing the PLO. Qaddumi noted Gen Siwar al-Dhahab's support for convening the proposed Arab summit in order to assert and reinforce Arab solidarity. He also noted Gen Siwar al-Dhahab's support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO led by struggler Yasir 'Arafat.

Siwar al-Dhahab, UN Head Talk

JN191030 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1011 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Jul (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and head of the Sudanese delegation to the OAU summit, received UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar here yesterday. The two sides reviewed political and economic affairs in African countries in general and in Sudan in particular. They also discussed the refugee situation, drought and desertification, and UN efforts to tackle these problems.

SDAR President Meets UN Head

LD200910 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa 20 Jul (APS) — On the sidelines at the 21st OAU summit, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, the president of Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, conferred with Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, at the OAU Headquarters.

Saharan sources pointed out that the talks concentrated on the Western Saharan situation and on the need to apply the UN resolution in this regard.

The UN secretary general arrived on Wednesday in Addis Ababa, to attend the opening of the 21st OAU summit.

Mr de Cuellar left the Ethiopian capital yesterday, Friday, on his way to Morocco.

Mengistu Meets Djibouti's Aptidon

EA201334 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] At the National Palace this morning, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, received and held talks with His Excellency Mr Hassan Gouled Aptidon, Djibouti president, on bilateral relations and African issues in general. They also discussed the important role the OAU plays in the economic, political, and social fields for the continent's people. Present during the talks was Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister.

Mengistu Meets Gambian Leader

EA212005 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, yesterday evening received and held talks with the Gambian leader, President Dawda Jawara. During their talks the two leaders exchanged extensive ideas on our continent's current issues particularly on friendship and relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and The Gambia. The foreign ministers of the two countries were present during the occasion.

Bendjedid Contacts Detailed

LD201054 Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20-7-85 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid met Friday in his residence in Addis Ababa, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. He also had talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. The head of state conferred in the conference centre with the president of Seychelles, President Albert Rene and of Angola Dos Santos.

The president of the republic audience Liberia's vice-president and Mauritanian and Tunisian foreign affairs ministers. The talks were centered on bilateral relations, main questions examined by the 21st OAU summit and on the latest developments of the situation in Africa.

Cairo-Algiers Rapprochement Seen

HK200050 Hong Kong AFP in English 0030 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 19 (AFP) — The heads of state of Egypt and Algeria have met for the first time since Algiers broke off diplomatic relations following the 1979 signature of the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David accords, Egyptian sources said here.

The encounter between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Algerian head of state Chadli Bendjedid took place Thursday

while the two leaders were in the Ethiopian capital attending the summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the sources said.

The sources said the meeting was organised well in advance and represented a strategic realignment in the Middle East and the Arab world.

Egypt is considered one of the Middle East's moderate states, while Algeria has traditionally aligned itself with hardliners Syria and Libya.

The sources said that Syria now remained the sole Arab state not maintaining contacts with Cairo.

Mr Mubarak also met during his 24-hour stay in Addis Ababa with Sudanese leader General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Regional analysts said the Egyptian leader seemed anxious to counteract a Libyan diplomatic offensive in North Africa, particularly concerning Sudan, which under ousted President Ja'far Numayri was Cairo's main regional ally.

Following the coup which toppled Marshal Numayri in April, relations between Sudan and Libya made a spectacular recovery, with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi pledging to cut off aid to rebels in southern Sudan and provide substantial amounts of economic aid to the financially-strapped Sudanese regime.

Earlier this month Tripoli and Khartoum also announced the signature of a military cooperation agreement. Under Marshal Numayri, Sudan had signed a wide-ranging defense pact with Egypt.

Observers here said the Algerian-Egyptian rapprochement appeared to have been facilitated by the signing late last year of a treaty of union between Libya and Morocco, Algeria's main rivals in northwest Africa.

The common concern about Libya's regional intentions, as well as improving relations between Algiers and Washington, a key ally of Cairo, has helped bring the two Arab states closer together, they said.

Moi Meets Djibouti's Aptidon

EA201028 Nairobi KNA in English 1615 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi July 19 (KNA) — H.E. President Daniel Arap Moi, who is attending the 21st summit of the OAU in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, this afternoon held discussions with President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti. The discussions centred on the inter-governmental authority for desertification and development, which is a regional organization covering Ethiopia, Sudan, Djibouti, Somali, Uganda and Kenya. The authority is aimed at an integrated effort to battle desertification and famine within the east African region. The two leaders emphasized the need for peace and a unified approach towards their development efforts

so as to enhance regional co-operation and hence achieve the intended cause.

The president also held discussions with President Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab of the Sudan. The two leaders also emphasised the need for peace, good neighbourliness, and non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

And during a meeting with the vice-president of the World Bank, Mr Edward Jaycox, who is in charge of eastern and southern Africa, President Moi said that Kenya's development programme could succeed tremendously if supported with concessional aid since the country's economic system had been restructured to conform to World Bank requirements. President Moi emphasised the need to give developing countries aid when they were still economically healthy instead of waiting to assist them when they are already economically grounded. President Moi and Mr Jaycox also reviewed World Bank assisted projects in Kenya.

And during a meeting with the secretary general of UNESCO, Mr M'Bow, the president said he supported the organization, because of its important role in development. He appealed to these countries which have pulled out of the organization or those intending to do so to reconsider their decision.

In his busy schedule in Addis Ababa this afternoon, the president also received a special message from President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi. The message was delivered to President Moi by Burundi's minister for trade and industry, Mr Albert Muganga. The message centered on the affairs of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] and also bilateral issues.

The meetings were also attended by Ministers Elijah Mwangale and Nicholas Biwott and Kenya ambassador to Ethiopia and Djibouti, Mr Nganatha.

Mubarak Departs Addis Ababa

EA191745 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Oromo 1600 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Summary] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has left for home after attending the opening of the 21st OAU heads of state summit.

Leaders' Departures Reported

EA211742 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Oromo 0400 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Ten OAU member countries' leaders have left for home after attending the 21st OAU summit. Those who left yesterday were the presidents of Angola, Djibouti, Kenya, Algeria, Seychelles, Zambia, Cape Verde, and Nigeria, the prime minister of Zimbabwe, and the first vice president of Sierra Leone. The UNESCO director has also left.

Further on Departures

EA212129 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1000 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Summary] Leaders of OAU member-countries who attended the summit are leaving for home. Those who left today include the presidents of Botswana, Benin, Congo, Mali, Tanzania, Gambia, Senegal, Niger, Sudan, and the SDAR and the prime minister of Uganda.

ALGERIA

Libyan Oil Minister Arrives for OPEC-Related Talks

LD211023 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Algiers, 21 Jul (APS) — Secretary of the Jamahiriyah's General People's Committee for Petroleum Fawzi al-Shakshuki, arrived yesterday morning, Saturday, at Houari Boumedienne Airport. He was welcomed by Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy, chemical, and petrochemical industries. The Libyan minister's visit to our country is within the framework of consultations among OPEC member-states on the eve of the convocation of the OPEC 74th ordinary ministerial meeting in Geneva, on 22 July.

Moroccan Claims of Sabotage Seen as 'Ridiculous'

LD201145 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] 20 Jul (APS) — The calumnies of the Moroccan regime claiming that Algeria is training Moroccan citizens to carry out, according to the Moroccan minister of interior, sabotage and terrorist operations in Morocco are really ridiculous. These claims, which come on the eve of the 21st OAU summit, however, are not accidental. They are, again, aimed at blurring and justifying an aggressive policy carried out by the Moroccan regime against the Saharan people and at hiding this expansionist policy.

Algeria has refuted [word indistinct] any participation in international terrorism, such participation contradicts the Algerian nature and traditions. These obviously false and deceptive calumnies are definitely considered a flagrant challenge. Rabat propaganda authorities have not succeeded in presenting themselves in a new way, so they have resorted to accusing Algeria of committing despicable actions similar, for instance, to the funneling of weapons, ammunition, and explosives to the eastern section of the Algerian coast in 1978. We can also recall the attacks, using explosives, on some of the border towns in the west of the country. These methods of destabilization did not have any effect on Algeria. The centers from which they stemmed are known. They are the same ones from which these biased accusations are emanating today.

We should like to recall those occasions during which the Moroccan regime became weak and the end of the monarchy became near. During those occasions Algeria rejected any intervention in the internal affairs of Morocco, leaving the latter to sort out its internal matters on its own. It would have been easy to intervene and change the course of what happened. The same applies to the daily practices in Rabat concerning physical liquidations, Florentine-style palace coup d'etats, masked assassinations, and the murderers hired by these centers for committing crimes and propaganda. This method of governing is not, and will never be, the method of Algeria. This has never been understood by these centers. As for this point in particular, the foreign governments and the international public recognize a great Algerian virtue — respect for international rights and traditions. On the other hand, the basis of the Algerian ideology itself depends on respect for human beings.

These despicable accusations did not deceive anybody. The Moroccan regime is in a hopeless position, both internally and externally. In the African circle, and on the eve of the 21st OAU summit, Morocco is considered completely isolated. This accusation, directed against Algeria, of arranging an alleged conspiracy, is aimed at "mining" the Addis Ababa summit and at distracting the attention of the heads of the African countries from the real problems that face the African Continent to completely false issues. The African countries have sacrificed a lot for Morocco, but it deceived and disappointed them by refusing to implement OAU resolutions. The heads of the African countries believe logically that the solution to the existing conflict between Morocco and the Western Sahara could be solved through the political resolutions of the African liberation organization and that they should not bother with an issue which distracts them from the real problems facing the majority of the African countries, especially economic issues and combatting famine, drought, and desertification.

The heads of African countries are undoubtedly tired of the Moroccan colonialist territorial claims, and they realized that the preoccupations of the monarchy contradict the rights of the peoples. They also realize that the continuous claims by Rabat are obstructing OAU work and its progress, solidarity, and advancement. Rabat policy encourages the factors of tension and also constitutes a threat to peace.

Completely opposite to this, Algerian policy attracts great appreciation in the African Continent. This is due to its positive contribution to the development of a good-neighborly policy, the removal of the tension foci, and nonintervention in the internal affairs of the other countries. It also concentrates on supporting the principles of nonalignment, effectively supporting the liberation movements and the struggle against colonialism and apartheid, and more especially the pursuit of unity in order to effectively face the international economic crisis which is devastating the African countries.

Algeria has also received numerous African heads of state and leaders from all the other continents. Added to this are the trips by President Chadli Bendjedid to various countries, such as his trips to the United States, Latin America, and Europe, and naturally to Africa which give a great international dimension to the Algerian views of the current international issues; these views enjoy a great degree of appreciation as a result of their correctness, wisdom, and the solutions they propose.

The Algerian policies were never adventuristic policies. This conclusion has been recognized across the world and in international organizations. This is obviously very difficult to attribute to Rabat, which is finding an increasing difficulty in controlling its nerves. On the domestic level, the Moroccan regime, as a result of its southern policy of usurpation and expansion has caused an unprecedented economic recession in the Kingdom. Foreign debts have increased, are estimated at over \$15 billion, and could be equivalent to the total domestic production. Moreover, the state exists on loans and credits and its weapons invoice is increasing in a frightful manner.

As to the domestic political climate, it is deteriorating and the prisons inside the Kingdom are full and crowded. In this regard

it is evident that the ruling regime in Morocco is endeavoring to distract public opinion in the country by means of fabricated lies consisting of all kinds of despicable things to make one believe that a dispute exists between Algeria and Morocco. Such a view of matters is untrue and false. Algeria does not aim to destabilize any state, let alone a neighboring country and a people with everything that brings them closer to us and encourages unity. On the contrary, it is the expansionist policy pursued by Rabat which is destabilizing the regime in Morocco. Meanwhile, a solution could be reached and such a solution was proposed by the heads of the African states. All Rabat has to do is to get the courage to overcome its haughtiness and agree to sit with representatives of the Saharan people so that everything becomes clear and the clouds disperse. Africa is awaiting this step, this wise and generous step, which would honor all Africa.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed by Tunisian Papers

AL-HAQIQAH

LD211700 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The Tunisian *AL-HAQIQAH* had a press interview with the brother leader of the revolution, during which he talked about the existing relations between the Libyan Arab people and the Tunisian people, as well as a number of Arab and international issues. The interview was published by the magazine on 19 July. The brother leader answered a question put by the magazine correspondent about the measures taken by the masses of the basic people's congresses concerning the issue of money transfer. He said: The international economic crisis has compelled every country to take measures aimed at banning the transfer of hard currencies from it. France has categorically banned the transfer of hard currency and many countries have abolished financial assistance to workers, dismissed workers, and expelled foreigners, as in Nigeria. The whole world now bans the transfer of hard currency in order to face the crisis. Libya is, of course, among these countries that have been affected by this crisis and it sees that it is its own right to take any measure to come out of it. The essential thing is, however, that any Arab who would like to reside permanently in Libya with his family, can do so; this is desired and we welcome it. But those who come to take money and transfer it abroad in order to consolidate other regimes like the Egyptian regime, which recognizes the Israelis — this is a case of consolidation of a treacherous regime. The brother leader of the revolution wondered: Why do the Arabs go to America and take up American citizenship instead of coming to Libya and taking up Arab citizenship and residing therein? We welcome 1 million Tunisians, who say: We want Arab nationality. Al-Jamahiriyah is the state of the Arabs, but when someone comes only to take money and transfer it abroad he is like a foreigner. Regrettably, today Arab regimes have made the position of each Arab country toward any other Arab country one characterized by borders, patrols, and intensified military concentration. The brother leader of the revolution stressed that this can be construed as an act of aggression and, he added: After all this an Arab might come and say I am an Arab and how can I be treated like a foreigner? How can an Arab ally himself with your enemy

and the enemy of the Palestinian people and with America, which is the enemy of Libya, and then ask why he cannot be treated like an Arab? We have to be Arabs in all circumstances or not at all.

The brother leader of the revolution added: Concerning the Moroccan brothers they have entered with us into a union and we welcome unity and accept it. As far as the Palestinians are concerned their country is occupied. Concerning the difference between the logic of the people and that of the governments the brother leader of the revolution stressed that these contradictions can only be solved by Arab unity. He added: If we establish a union between Libya and Tunisia there will be no currency [as heard] and no border demarcation; Libyan oil would then belong to Tunisia, Tunisia's assets would belong to Libya, and we would become one people. But as long as borders exist, together with countries and political regimes hostile towards each other where one of them would ask for the help of the enemy against his own brother, in this situation the contradiction is very acute between what we would like to see and what in fact exists.

The brother leader of the revolution expressed his hope to establish comprehensive Arab unity beginning with economic integration. He said: We are on our way toward economic integration and step-by-step integration unity.

Answering a question on the building of a railway line linking Tripoli and Tunis, he said: Libya is ready to build the railway line and to linkup the railway lines and roads. We even consider radio and television transmission as linked between Libya and Tunisia. However, the Tunisian side was the one who closed down the transmission line; if it is opened on the Tunisian side, television transmission will be easily seen in both Libya and Tunisia.

The brother leader of the revolution stressed that we have no reservations about anything transmitted from Tunisia; it is the Tunisian side that has reservations about things being debated in Libya, things such as: people's authority; people's committees — there can be no people's congresses without the People's Committee, committees everywhere; anyone belonging to a party is a traitor; people's forces cannot be divided; authority and weaponry must be in the hands of the people; land belongs to all; services in homes must be carried out by the owners themselves; houses must belong to those who live in them; and cars must belong to those who drive them. These are the mottoes that can shake all the existing governmental systems in the world, can end the era of the governments, and invalidate the theory of government, which is the theory of repression and exploitation. This is the theory of Al-Jamahiriyah.

AL-MAWQIF

LD191936 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Benghazi, 19 Jul (JANA) — The Tunisian weekly *AL-MAWQIF* recently interviewed the brother leader of the revolution.

The brother leader dealt, during this interview, with a number of Arab and international issues, the foremost which is the current Arab situation vis-a-vis the Zionist enemy. The brother leader considered the unionist stance of the Great Fatih Revolution as

Noah's ark which will save the Arabs from the deluge, which is represented in the Zionist wagon of death supported by American power.

The brother leader stressed that an atmosphere of understanding prevails over the relations with Tunisia and added that we do not recognize at all borders drawn by Italian and French colonialism which led to the schism and the division of the Arab homeland. He stressed that we are one nation along the line of the African-Arab Union. The brother leader stressed that this line is (?decided) by the unified Arab people in both Al-Jamahiriyah and Morocco. He said that the establishment of the African Arab Union between the jamahiri system in Al-Jamahiriyah and the monarchist system in Morocco has resulted in solving a dilemma, which has stood an obstacle in the path of unity.

JANA Criticizes U.S. Diplomatic Policy

LD202100 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1710 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Jul (JANA) — American diplomacy is presently making intensive efforts through its agents in the region to drag specified Arab quarters toward further implementation of the stable David accords. Despite the fact that since the advent of Reagan's second mandate in office American diplomatic activity has been moving in a vicious circle centered on King Husayn's role, while dragging the most capitulationist Palestinian sides to the negotiation table, the deadlock of this diplomacy continues. Given its nature and the extent of the American-Zionist strategic alliance, it will not be able to achieve the plans that the reactionary circles proposed, that of forthcoming American negotiations with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

In the last few days the names of some members of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation were announced to the accompanying, planned reactions in Washington. Occupied Palestine and Amman are considered as paving the way for Murphy's forthcoming tour to the region, arranging things in the interest of American policy and securing a state of quasi-unanimous official acquiescence to it; the plans of the American Government previously suffered a series of failures and retreats due to the tenacious resistance of the Lebanese and Palestinian nationalists and the Arab progressive forces that reject American domination.

Talk about current moves on selecting members of a capitulationist Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation which, by its hireling composition, will satisfy the American methods of blackmail and procrastination. This underlines the fact that the solution sought by reaction is nothing but the American solution.

All the parties know quite well that the task of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is part of a mediocre farce, and that it would adversely affect the Palestinian cause due to its acquiescence to stable David-type agreements — a matter that would provide the Zionist entity with Arab guarantees and justify this entity's usurpation of Palestine. This would also maintain the state of homelessness of the Palestinian people and deny them the right to set up a homeland. By means of the farce of a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation, reaction has publicly made it possible for the Zionists to determine who would negoti-

ate with them, and to secure yet another precedent in the series of the reactionary initiatives of surrender in their favor. This also allows the Zionists to justify the fact that the stable David rulers in Egypt continue on the road to capitulation.

The American Government, which is still suffering internally and externally from the consequences of its terrorist moves, particularly in the Arab region, is seeking to strike at the fronts where the nationalist and progressive forces have scored significant advances and success, particularly in Lebanon, Syria, and the Jamahiriyah, and to back up the hireling symbols who are acting to distract the Arab masses through continuation with the American diplomacy series, over which only the Arab revolutionary force and its men know how to draw the curtain.

MAURITANIA

Participation in Emergency Arab Summit Accepted

LD201313 Rabat MAP in English 1211 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Nouakchott, July 20. (MAP) — Mauritania has accepted to participate in the Arab emergency summit called for by King Hassan II, the emissary of the Moroccan King and minister of religious endowments and Islamic affairs, Mr Abdelouahid Rahdi announced at the end of his meeting here Friday with Mauritanian president, Col Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya. On his part, Dr Azeddine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education was received Friday morning by the emir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifah, to whom he extended a message from the Moroccan sovereign relating the holding of the emergency Arab summit. Mr Laraki prior to this and in the same respect toured the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

As to Mr Ahmed Osman, speaker of the Moroccan House of Representatives, who returned home Friday, he conveyed similar message to the heads of state of Jordan, Iraq and the Palestinian leader, Mr Yasir 'Arafat.

MOROCCO

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar Visits

Arrives in Rabat

LD192057 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] The UN secretary general has said that he is visiting Morocco to discuss issues of mutual interest with officials. This was said by Javier Perez de Cuellar on his arrival in Rabat this afternoon for a 2-day working visit:

[Begin recording in French followed by Arabic translation] I am glad to visit Morocco at the invitation of his majesty the king in order to discuss issues of common interest to Morocco and the United Nations. [End recording]

The UN secretary general was welcomed by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information; Moulay Mahdi Alaoui, Morocco's permanent delegate to the UN;

Moulay Ahmed charkaoui, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; the governor of Sale; the UN representative in Morocco; and several other personalities.

Meets With Hassan, Lamrani

LD211057 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, 21 Jul (MAP)— His Majesty King Hassan II last night received UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is on a working visit to Morocco, at the Royal Palace in Sekhirat.

Following the meeting, his majesty the king gave a banquet in honor of the UN secretary general, which was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed. The banquet was also attended by Moroccan Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani, some government officials, Chamber of Representatives speaker Ahmed Osman, and other officials.

Javier Perez de Cuellar conferred with the Moroccan prime minister before the banquet. During their talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides reviewed a number of political and economic issues of interest to both Morocco and the United Nations and the role the Organization is playing in finding useful solutions to the problems facing the international community. On this occasion the Moroccan side reiterated Morocco's adherence to the principles of the United Nations and the continuation of its effective contribution for the success of the task which the United Nations is striving to achieve.

Regarding Morocco's main objective, the prime minister recalled the efforts Morocco is exerting to end the artificial tension in the region and expressed his hope that the United Nations will continue its efforts to find just solutions to Third World countries' economic problems and debts.

Sources Silent on Talks

NC211836 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Rabat, July 21 (AFP) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar ended a two-day visit to Morocco today which included talks with King Hassan II, Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani and Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali.

Moroccan sources were tight-lipped on the questions discussed, but observers here said they must have included the issues of the Western Sahara and Mr. Perez de Cuellar's possible role as a mediator in the conflict over the territory between Morocco and the Polisario Front guerrillas.

Observers noted here that in official statements the UN secretary-general and his hosts never mentioned the Sahara. Moroccan television merely said they had discussed "a number of political and economic questions concerning Morocco and the United Nations."

However the television hinted at the Sahara question by mentioning "Morocco's supreme national cause" as one of the subjects

covered, and said Prime Minister Lamrani had informed Mr. Perez de Cuellar of Morocco's "efforts to end tension in the region."

Makes Predeparture Statement

LD212046 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The United Nations secretary general announced that he has found a clear interest in finding a peaceful solution to the Sahara problem by the king and all Moroccan officials.

The UN secretary general, in a statement to the Moroccan radio, TV, and MAP news agency in Fez before his departure this evening following his working visit to Morocco, explained that his visit to Morocco provided him with an exceptional opportunity to discuss with his majesty the king, the prime minister, the speaker of the Chamber of Representatives, and the foreign minister the issues of mutual interest.

Mr Perez de Cuellar said he had a lengthy discussion with his majesty the king on African questions starting from the situation in South Africa, the African summit, the election of the new president of the OAU, and the question of the Sahara. He added that he had informed his majesty the king of his exchange of views on this matter with the Algerian president, the Mauritanian foreign minister, the Libyan foreign minister, the secretary general of the so-called Polisario Front, and the new president of the OAU. Mr Perez de Cuellar added that he is leaving Morocco with adequate information concerning the Sahara question.

"I believe," Mr Perez de Cuellar added, "it is possible to work on starting the chain of peaceful settlement through negotiations of this African problem. His majesty the king and the Moroccan officials have a clear interest in finding a peaceful solution to this problem." "When I return to New York" the UN secretary general added "I will be prepared to make an assessment of the situation and in September I will submit a report to the UN General Assembly during its ordinary session."

Mr Perez de Cuellar believes that this report will help the member-countries to address themselves toward the suitable work to find a just solution through negotiations to this problem.

Mr Perez de Cuellar expressed his satisfaction with his majesty the king that the United Nations would act within the international community. He expressed his hope in finding a just and peaceful solution to this problem.

Concerning the United Nations' concept of holding the memorandum proposed by His Majesty King Hasan II, Mr Perez de Cuellar explained that he had discussed the matter with his majesty the king, and noted that there have been some achievements. On one hand there is the cease-fire and the memorandum on the other. We will work to activate the negotiations taking into consideration the Moroccan stands and at the same time the possibility of holding the memorandum at the nearest time.

Concerning the future of the North-South dialogue in light of Mr Perez de Cuellar's attendance of the last African summit, he expressed his satisfaction with what he termed the wisdom and objectivity of the documents that the last African summit has approved.

He added if the African countries continued in pursuing the same realistic method that was manifested in this summit it would be possible to start a dialogue to solve the African problems and consequently enter into a North-South dialogue, provided that the ambition should not be beyond reality because the problems of this dialogue are very complicated and it is not possible to achieve a quick solution to this problem.

Libyan Secretary for Sports Khuwaydir Visits

Meets With Lamrani

LD201024 Tripoli JANA in English 0935 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, Dulqidaa 3, July 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Moroccan prime minister, Mohamed Karim Lamrani, yesterday evening met with the secretary of the General People's Committee for sports.

The meeting reviewed aspects of cooperation between the two countries of the Arab-African union in youth and sports.

Youth, Sports Protocol Signed

LD202259 Tripoli JANA in English 1752 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, Dulqidaa 3, July 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A protocol for cooperation in the sector of youth and sports between the two countries of the Arab African union was signed yesterday in Rabat. The protocol was signed by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Youth and Sports and the Moroccan minister for youth and sports.

Islamic Affairs Minister Leaves for Mauritania

AB191856 Paris AFP in French 0855 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, 18 Jul (AFP) — Abdelkebir Alaoui M'Daghri, Morocco's minister of religious endowments and Islamic affairs, left Casablanca this evening for Nouakchott where he will deliver to Mauritanian President Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya a message from King Hassan II of Morocco concerning the possibility of holding an extraordinary Arab summit in Morocco at the invitation of the Moroccan king.

Similar messages have been sent by the Moroccan monarch to all the Arab leaders except the PLO through the King's special envoys who are currently touring the Arab world. No date has yet been fixed for the holding of this Arab summit. The secretary general of the Arab League, Chadli Klibi, has suggested 28 July for the holding of the summit meeting.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Returns From OAU Summit

Discusses Meeting

JN211542 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Jul (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab held a press conference at Khartoum airport this morning after returning from Addis Ababa. He had led Sudan's delegation to the summit conference there. He stressed that the conference achieved success in dealing with economic issues because it was devoted to discussing economic issues facing Africa. He also said that the OAU Ministerial Council was well prepared for the summit meeting and that the Council's working paper was presented to the leaders, who endorsed it.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab added that the most important topic on the agenda was the Lagos plan, which was approved in 1980 and calls for drawing up specific programs for economic revival in Africa. He pointed out that the conference adopted this plan and put it on the agenda. He added that if this plan is implemented, it will deal with economic issues at national and regional levels. His excellency also said that the African leaders at the summit conference called for a meeting of African countries to discuss their accumulated debts. They also called for a meeting between the countries and their creditors to discuss these debts. At the same time, he added, they called for a third meeting at the United Nations to discuss African economic issues.

In the area of politics, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that the conference endorsed further efforts to liberate Africa from imperialist domination and racial segregation. It also adopted plans to deal with African problems, including the Chadian issue.

He added that the conference listened to a report by the Congolese president, who pointed out that he had been entrusted by the previous African summit to urge all parties involved in the Chadian issue to reach a solution. He added that Sudan voiced its opinion on this issue, because what is taking place in Chad will affect Sudan. He also said: We are concerned about contributing to every effort to achieve stability in Sudan's neighboring countries.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab explained that he had the honor of addressing the summit conference on several topics, including Sudan's domestic problems, and made several proposals appreciated by the conferees. His excellency also explained that the conference faced several problems, including the election of a president for the current session.

He added that it also faced the problem of electing a secretary general for the next conference and that the leaders' wisdom led to the election of a secretary general. His excellency also pointed out that the conference was attended by all African countries except Morocco. He added that Zaire will attend the OAU's forthcoming session.

Ambassador To Go to Ethiopia*JN211551 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1443 GMT 21 Jul 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Jul (SUNA)— Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has announced that the Sudanese ambassador to Ethiopia and the Ethiopian ambassador to Sudan will assume their duties during the next few days. This came at a press conference he held at Khartoum airport following his return from Addis Ababa today.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that he had discussed this issue with Ethiopian President Mengistu during the summit conference and that they had agreed to exchange ambassadors as soon as possible. He added that his meeting with President Mengistu was cordial and lasted 3 hours.

He explained that during that meeting he sensed that the brothers in Ethiopia are willing to improve bilateral relations and that they are concerned with stability in the region in particular and Africa in general. He added: I sensed Mengistu's seriousness during the talks and this means that we are approaching a new stage of good relations with Ethiopia.

Notes Meetings With Leaders*EA212235 Khartoum SUNA in English 1650 GMT 21 Jul 85*

[Text] Khartoum, July 21 — In the press conference which he held here today after his return from Addis Ababa, Siwar al-Dhahab described his meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak as fruitful, adding that the meeting is in the context of consultation between the two countries in African and Arab issues.

Siwar al-Dhahab said he also met with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who is one of the OAU founders. He praised Nyerere's prominent role in solving African problems.

He also met with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, who announced his support to Sudan, hoping to achieving its stability and targets.

Resignation of Defense Minister 'Abdallah Rumored**Libyan Protocol Signing Blamed***GF211346 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 20 Jul 85 p 1*

[“Exclusive” report from Khartoum]

[Text] Strong rumors have been widely disseminating in Khartoum during the past 2 days about the resignation of Sudanese Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah. Well-informed Sudanese sources have told *AL-SIYASAH* that Maj Gen 'Abdallah's resignation was due to a wave of reprimand directed at him from inside the Transitional Military Council following his signing of a protocol for military cooperation between Sudan and Libya.

The sources added that the defense minister was blamed for not consulting the Military Council before signing the protocol,

which among other articles provides for Libyan military supplies to Sudan. They said that this issue was extensively raised during a meeting of the Council of Ministers. They added that during this meeting Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Da'Allah demanded the abolishment of this protocol, because his government was not consulted beforehand.

The sources pointed out that the Council of Ministers also believes that the timing of the protocol was unsuitable for Sudan which needs Arab, European, and U.S. aid that could be hindered by this agreement due to the sensitivity surrounding Tripoli's relations with Western countries and some Arab countries.

They pointed out that Maj Gen 'Abdallah submitted his resignation immediately to Chairman of the Transitional Military Council Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab who has not yet considered it. It seems that a decision will be made on the resignation after the return of Chairman Siwar al-Dhahab who is taking part in an African summit conference in Addis Ababa. The sources said that Maj Gen 'Abdallah's resignation was the reason behind the postponement of an official visit that he was scheduled to make to Egypt last Tuesday.

Cairo Visit Seen as Reason*GF211310 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 20 Jul 85 p 15*

[Text] Khartoum — Quoting official and political sources, *AL-MAYDAN*, the organ of the Sudanese Communist Party, said that Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and defense minister, has resigned from his post and is now staying at home and that an official announcement about his illness is baseless. The newspaper said that investigation has revealed that the defense minister's resignation is connected with a visit to Cairo which he was supposed to make. *AL-MAYDAN* said that his visit was intended to coincide with the joint U.S.-Egyptian-Jordanian maneuvers “Bright Star.” *AL-MAYDAN* added that political circles said that Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah has refused to visit Cairo at this time, and that there are attempts inside the TMC to settle this crisis especially after the announcement on his illness.

Finance Minister, Central Bank Official Resign*JN221000 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 22 Jul 85*

[Text] Khartoum, July 22 (SUNA) — Acting governor of Sudan Central Bank Mr. Mahdi al-Fakki Saturday gave in his resignation in cooperation with Finance and Economic Planning Minister 'Awwad 'Abd al-Majid who also has given his resignation to Premier al-Jazuli Da'Allah.

Finance and economic planning minister said as explanation to the step he took that he could not. [Sentence as received]

Da'Allah Comments on Ministerial Resignation Rumors*JN211934 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Jul 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Da'Allah has said that the Sudanese Government's memoran-

dum to the Egyptian Government on the extradition of deposed President Numayri was based on the fact that the internationally held definition of political asylum does not apply to Numayri and, consequently, the Egyptian Constitution cannot protect him as a political refugee. [Words indistinct] of the special relations between the two fraternal countries and [words indistinct] Egyptian sovereignty and the Egyptian Constitution. This came in a SUNA interview with Dr al-Jazuli Da'Allah today. He pointed out that nothing has been received from the Foreign Ministry [not further identified] in this regard.

Regarding recent reports on the resignation of the defense and finance ministers, the prime minister said that the defense minister is ill. He noted that the defense minister had participated in the work of both the Council of Ministers and the Transitional Military Council and said that he assumed large burdens, as a result of which he was physically exhausted.

Regarding the finance minister's resignation, the prime minister said he knew nothing about it.

Regarding the Council of Ministers' discussions on the problem of the south, Dr al-Jazuli said: Following our decision to return to the Addis Ababa agreement, there is an urgent problem in the south: the problem of administration. This problem should be solved.

He added that some problems lie in combining three religions into one region — problems represented by southerners themselves. We are trying to consult with the southern forces in the north and in the south and with the TMC in order to work out a concept of an administration in the south on the basis of the Addis Ababa agreement — a concept acceptable to the brothers in the south.

Regarding solutions to the problem of the south, Dr al-Jazuli added: Discussions on this will deal with practical ways to prepare for the national conference on the south.

He added: We will not go into details of the problem and its expected solutions. Instead, we will discuss the framework that will result in the convening of the national conference in order to solve the problem of the south. He also said that the Council should base its general policy on our concept. When the details emerge, specified people will play their role in discussing the problem.

In his statement to SUNA, Dr al-Jazuli pointed out that working papers in this regard should be submitted by all national forces, as well as by experts and scientists at the conference itself, stressing the national nature of the conference after representation of political forces.

He reiterated his call to John Garang and said that the door is still open for Garang and his supporters. Regarding the constitution draft submitted to the Council of Ministers by the attorney general, Dr al-Jazuli stressed that the Council has discussed the draft, made some amendments, and agreed on its outlines. What remains, he added, is the legal formulation and then its final formula will be presented to the Council of Ministers to be approved and submitted to the TMC.

Da'Allah Meets Secretary of Libyan Bureau

LD211134 Tripoli JANA in English 0900 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, Duldidaa 4, July 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Sudanese prime minister, Dr al-Jazuli Da'Allah, met yesterday afternoon with the secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Sudan in Khartoum.

The meeting discussed fraternal relations between the Arab people in Jamahiriya and Sudan and means to develop them in political and economic spheres especially ways to secure a firm base for ties between the two brotherly peoples.

Furthermore, the two sides reviewed the implementation of agreements concluded between the two countries during the recent visit of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam to Sudan in spheres of economic cooperation especially those which may contribute to the consolidation of the Sudanese economy and the arrival of the massive assistance convoys which were provided by the Libyan Arab people in compliance with the decision of the basic people's congresses.

The Sudanese prime minister expressed his gratitude and appreciation to the brotherly Libyan Arab people and its continuous assistance to the Sudanese people.

Cabinet Approval of Draft Constitution Noted

GF201947 Doha QNA in Arabic 1820 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Jul (QNA) — Sudanese public prosecutor 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati has said that his country's Cabinet has approved the temporary constitution draft, which he was charged to prepare by the Cabinet.

Today's issue of the Abu Dhabi-based newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quoted the Sudanese public prosecutor as saying that this constitution will become law 15 days after it has been submitted to the Transitional Military Council, even if the latter does not approve it.

The Military Council had appointed its legal adviser to prepare a temporary draft constitution which was submitted to the Cabinet, but the Cabinet instead accredited the constitution draft prepared by the public prosecutor.

Observers believe that this issue might lead to a confrontation between the two councils.

Moroccan Envoy Delivers Message on Arab Summit

Arrives in Khartoum

JN191753 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jul (SUNA) — Moroccan King Hassan II's adviser arrived here this afternoon with a message from his majesty the Moroccan king to General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council. The adviser, Ahmed Bensouda, said that the Moroccan monarch's message deals with holding an emer-

gency Arab summit in Morocco at the end of this month to study the Palestinians' conditions in Lebanon and proposals on the anticipated summit's agenda. He added that he had made similar visits to the YAR, the PDRY, Somalia, and Djibouti, pointing out that the leaders of these countries have welcomed the Moroccan monarch's proposal for convening an Arab summit.

Departs Khartoum

JN201447 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 20 Jul (SUNA) — General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, vice chairman of the Transitional Military Council, this morning received Ahmed Bensouda, Moroccan King Hassan II's adviser, who handed him a written message from Moroccan King Hassan II to TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab.

In a statement to SUNA after the meeting, Ahmed Bensouda said that the message concerned the agenda of the Arab summit, scheduled to be held in Morocco from 27-28 July. Bensouda left Khartoum for home this afternoon.

92 Resistance Fighters Arrive From Ethiopia

JN220935 Khartoum SUNA in English 0917 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum Zu al-Qa'ida 5 July 22 (SUNA) — A plane load of 92 fighters of the popular resistance front arrived here from Ethiopia yesterday.

The fighters constituted the second batch of 5300 persons who took refuge in Ethiopia for 16 years.

SPLA Radio Calls for Overthrow of Military Government

EA191411 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] As you have just heard over the news, the massive offensive the generals began launching against the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] since 10 July 1985 has proved a fiasco. The gallant forces of the SPLA, the vanguard of the Sudanese people's revolutionary armed struggle, have beaten back the aggression and remnants of the dispersed enemy force have fled the battle scene and are now being hotly pursued through the forest by SPLA forces.

Your precious revolution of last April was stolen by the generals. You, the broad masses of the Sudan, with the help of the painful blows SPLA continued to deliver to Numayri in the battle fields made it possible for Sudan to rid itself of Numayri's dictatorship. Now the time has come for you again to rise against Siwar al-Dhahab's 2 May regime. Now has come the time for you to restore your stolen power. The SPLA has done its part in inflicting a crippling military defeat on Siwar al-Dhahab's forces around Gommeiza and will surely continue to do so.

You are now being called upon to do your part as well. You do not have to wait till the generals hand over power to you as they

promised, because they surely will never do that. Take to the streets once more and with the assured backing of the SPLA we will remove Siwar al-Dhahab and hand over power to you immediately.

SPLA Radio Cites SPLA Battle Communique

EA191354 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] The Sudanese People's Liberation Army High Command has issued the following important military communique: One of the biggest battles of the war was fought yesterday, 18th July 1985, 5 miles from Gommeiza battle started at 0900 hours in the morning and ended at 1700 hours. It lasted for 8 hours.

Our forces consisted of units from Rad, Lion, Hadid, and Cobra Battalions in a combined task force commanded by Major Bona Abang and the following officers: First Lieutenant Alier Byer Akol, First Lieutenant John Mayik, Lieutenant Bol Kuang Deng, Lieutenant Chuol Dud Jok, Lieutenant Bol Bol, Lieutenant Mayol Chuol Nyal, Lieutenant Yak Deng Yak, Lieutenant Kur Deng Kur, and Lieutenant Pakwale Dimu Kiir.

The enemy suffered extremely heavy casualties. The 5 miles to Gommeiza is littered with hundreds of enemy corpses. The enemy infantry have dispersed in the forest and SPLA forces are in pursuit of the enemy. The enemy's attempted advance is now halted and is a complete disaster. SPLA forces captured and destroyed two tanks, one Magirus truck, two land rovers mounted with heavy machineguns, and two big Safari trucks with trailers of the kind that are used for transporting goods between Juba and Kenya.

SPLA forces are still inspecting the battle area and Radio SPLA will inform the public as more details of the fighting come in from our correspondent with the gallant fighting forces of Jarad. Well-informed sources in Khartoum have reported that 'Uthman 'Abdallah, the defense minister, was to launch this massive attack on the SPLA to coincide with the OAU summit in Addis Ababa as a show of force. The objective was to reach the besieged garrison of Bor while Siwar al-Dhahab was posing as a peace maker in Addis Ababa. This cheap message has turned into a major disaster for the government of the generals. After this major defeat for Siwar al-Dhahab, the masses in our cities should heed the call of the SPLA-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior by strikes and demonstrations in the streets to bring down the unnecessary and expensive luxury of the junta.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Released on Operations Against Moroccans

LD202055 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] In the framework of accelerating the greater Arab Maghreb offensive, the Saharan People's Liberation Army launched, during the 2d week of July, a number of operations against the enemy monarchist forces positions along the walls set

up by the invading forces in the Saharan territory. This came in a communique by the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture released today. The communique says that during these operations the monarchist forces have suffered heavy losses. More than 60 Moroccan soldiers have been killed and a similar number wounded, along with heavy material losses.

KENYA

Moi Returns from OAU Summit, Calls for Unity*EA201612 Nairobi KNA in English 1425 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, July 20: His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today cautioned some university lecturers who have been propagating tribalism and urged them to instill a sense of unity and understanding among the youth of this nation. He said that he was disappointed that the university which should be championing the cause of unity was failing in its duty.

The president said that the people of Kenya should see themselves as brothers and should all care about the suffering of their fellow Kenyans. President Moi was speaking at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport this afternoon shortly after his arrival from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he has been attending the 21st assembly of the heads of state and governments. He said that no efforts should be spared to eliminate all tribalistic tendencies in society.

The president also underscored the need for public officers to serve the people with dedication and refrain from using their positions to harass wananchi [citizens]. He said that wananchi faced great difficulties while asking for service from public officers in government offices. He thanked the people of Kenya for their mature behavior and understanding and asked them to be vigilant against any divisive elements that may disintegrate Kenya's society.

Before his departure from Addis Ababa President Moi held separate talks with President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Husni Mubarak of Egypt, the Ethiopian Vice President Mr Fikre Selassie Wogderes and the president elect of the African Development Bank Mr Babcar Ndiaye.

SOMALIA

Delegation Returns From Ethiopian Attack Area*EA201648 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] minister of state for internal affairs, Challe Mohamed Mahmud Warsameh and his delegation, who were on a working tour of Ghel Gudut and Mudugh regions, returned to Dusa Mareb town yesterday. The minister and his delegation toured the defense lines where the 21st Division of the SDR Armed Forces are defending the country against the provocative and naked aggression of the black colonialist Abyssinian forces. The minister and his delegation accompanied senior military officials, including the commander of the 21st Division of the SDR Armed Forces, Challe Major General Mohammed Said Morgan, on a tour of (El Modan) area, where fighting between SDR Armed Forces and the black colonialist Abyssinian forces took place recently. During the engagement, the black colonialist Abyssinian forces suffered a humiliating defeat at the hands of the SDR Armed Forces.

UGANDA

Obote Says Mbuya Incident Under Investigation*EA191106 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 18 Jul 85*

[Text] President Apollo Milton Obote has called upon the senior officers of the Ugandan National Liberation Army [UNLA] to relentlessly work for unity and discipline. The president said this while addressing senior military officers from units in and around Kampala at the international conference center this evening. The meeting was called by the president to discuss with senior officers the event of the nights of Sunday and Monday 8 July.

The president told the officers that although the vice president had explained in a statement the cause of the shooting at Mbuya during that night, other stories and rumors continue to spread which have caused anxiety in the country. The president told the officers that even before he returned from the eastern regions he appointed a team of senior officers to investigate fully the cause of the shooting at Mbuya and the subsequent rumors and uneasiness. He told the officers that the team headed by Brigadier David (?Ogwang), which he has appointed, had submitted a preliminary report.

From the preliminary report, the president decided and told the officers that any soldier or officer who may have been worried because of that event should resume in full his duties in the service of the country. Dr Obote emphasized that although officers were being sent abroad for training and training teams from friendly countries come to Uganda, the ultimate responsibility of building the Uganda Army rested with the people and the senior officers of the Army.

The president called upon the officers to provide exemplary leadership in the control and administration of the men under their command. He told them that it was impossible for any officer to control soldiers unless the officer himself was in full control of himself, (?and where) the officer was not in control of himself he is liable to be a victim of rumors which come from people who do not appreciate the great role the Uganda Army has played since liberation.

The president reaffirmed that it is the policy of the government that there shall be one army, one government, and one people.

The meeting was attended by the prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi; the minister of labor, Mr Anthony Butele; the minister of state for defense, Mr Peter Otai; the minister of state in the Office of the President, Mr Chris Rwakasisi; the COS [chief of staff], Brigadier Smith Opon Acak; and the senior officers of the UNLA.

Obote Calls on Officers to 'Reject Tribalism'*EA191954 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 19 Jul 85*

[Text] The president and C-in-C of the Uganda Armed Forces, Dr Apolo Milton Obote, today called on young officers of UNLA

[Uganda National Liberation Army] and Uganda Air Force to respect the Uganda Constitution, Armed Forces act and regulations and the oath of allegiance they took when they joined the forces.

Addressing young officers of the UNLA at Parliament Building today, the president asked them to develop their career to the best of their abilities and pledged that government will assist them to develop new skills through training to serve their country.

Dr Apolo Milton Obote informed the officers that there was no religion or tribe that had an army in Uganda. He called on officers to reject tribalism and religious bigotry, adding that there was no military career in a tribe or religion.

He informed the young officers that all promotions will be done on merit and not on tribal, religious, or any other considerations.

The president emphasized that young Army and Air Force needed their dedication and high discipline. He urged the young officers to respect their uniforms because the uniforms belong to the people of Uganda.

The young officers thanked the president and C-in-C- for the fatherly advice he gave them and promised to serve their motherland with loyalty and commitment as a united force.

The meeting was attended by the minister of internal affairs, Dr John Luwuliza Kirunda; the minister of local government, Mr Lawrence Kalule Settala; ministers of state for defense, Mr Peter Otai, and that of the office of the president, Mr Chris Rwakasasi.

Obote Urges Police Support

*EA192105 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT
19 Jul 85*

[Text] President Apollo Milton Obote has called upon officers, men and women of the Uganda police force to work diligently and assured them that government would neither accept any favouritism, nepotism nor witch-hunting based on tribe or religion. The president stated this when addressing senior police officers from the police HQ Kampala and Buganda region at the international conference centre this evening.

Dr Obote urged the police to re-dedicate themselves to constitutional government and assured them that if they worked accord-

ing to the laws of the country government would ensure their full protection and promotion based on merit.

Dr Obote castigated weak people who use tribe or religion for their own ulterior and sinister motives. He warned the officers not to fall prey to this as it would only degenerate their uniform and the police force as a whole.

President Obote recalled that the police force recorded major successes in the sixties and is already recovering from the traumas of the seventies.

He pledged that government will mobilize all the [word indistinct] resources to rebuild the police force to its former standard. The president said that because of the rule of the gun of the seventies, Uganda, which had been a pride of Africa, was turned into darkness and it became a laughing stock.

Although it was not easy for developing countries to follow democratic and legal institutions, Uganda Government is fully committed to rebuild and strengthen those institutions. He warned the officers that if the cause and objectives of democratic and legal institutions were to be built to suit parochial interests of individuals, then the country would be plunged into chaos. The president stressed that crime was not a monopoly of a particular tribe or religion. Therefore, no particular tribe or religion should be blamed for a crime which is committed by a member of that tribe or religion.

The president thanked the officers for their hard work and wished them success in meeting the challenges encountered since liberation.

Speaking on behalf of the police officers, the inspector general of police thanked the president for his wise advice and assured him that they will continue to serve the country with dedication and loyalty.

The meeting was attended by the minister of internal affairs, Dr John Luwuliza Kirunda; the minister of state, Office of the President, Chris Rwakasasi; the minister of state for defence, Mr Otai; the COS, Brig Smith Opon Acak, and Senior government officials.

BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso, Libya Set Up 'Permanent Contacts'

EA192124 Dakar PANA in French 1440 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 19 Jul (AIB-PANA) — A 6-member delegation from the Libyan revolutionary committees visited Ouagadougou 8-11 July. This visit enabled the Libyan and Burkinabe delegations to set up an organizational structure facilitating permanent contacts between the Libyan revolutionary committees and the Burkinabe revolutionary defense committees (CDR). This structure, named "Liaison Bureau of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah's Revolutionary Committees and the CDR of Burkina Faso" will enable the anti-imperialist front between Libya and Burkina Faso to unite.

Government Issues Statement on OAU Summit

AB181235 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 18 Jul 85

["Statement" issued by the Government of Burkina Faso on the 21st OAU summit in Addis Ababa following 17 July weekly cabinet meeting in Ouagadougou — read by Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo, acting minister of external relations and cooperation]

[Text] Your Excellencies, fellow brother heads of state! Today, you are meeting for the 21st summit of our organization, the OAU, a summit to be devoted to economic issues. I was not able to be with you, which you will understand. I salute those heads of state who are present at this summit. I send my congratulations to our current chairman, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, for the courage and dexterity with which he has led our common organization for the past year. However, I would like to express Burkina Faso's disagreement over the mystifying division that some people want to establish between a summit said to be economic as opposed to a political summit. There has never been, there is not, and there will never be economic solutions to problems of the masses outside their political struggle.

Fellow brother heads of state, the persistent drought will no doubt be among the possible issues that will preoccupy you at this summit, and I am sure you will devote your time, your wisdom, and your concern to finding solutions to it. But much has already been said and written about this subject, and we have spent too much time in trying to focus international attention on it. Let us simply remember that technical solutions for the management of the environment and agricultural policies have now become elementary knowledge of which agronomists are no longer the only possessors. Let us stop worrying over what has already been done. However, what we have not sufficiently described, enunciated, and assimilated are the profound causes and the political consequences of drought which is (?spreading) on a large scale. There are many people who have the easy tendency to scrupulously preserve their properties, even to the extent of transforming other people's environment into a trash can; or rather, through their egocentrism and inherent ingratitude, they have confiscated and looted the properties of these people who, like them, have the right to a minimum environment of decent living, if not comfort.

The interplanetary expansionist ambitions of rampant imperialism are undoubtedly responsible for the disturbances in the harmony of our universe. Too many flying devices are making our atmosphere less and less livable. Those sending these devices do not even have the humanism or the gratitude that enables us to benefit from the scientific achievements derived from observatory works; and those who keep talking about charity, democracy, and love of neighbor are the very people who confiscate the results of enterprises to which the whole world has contributed and which should have been the social property of all people.

But to suppose that we have been able to penetrate sufficient hearts as to be able to change their innate selfishness would be naive and simpleminded, especially for those of us who have the responsibility of being at the forefront of the battle for a better destiny for our peoples. We must therefore fight for and conquer the right and impose on ourselves the duty to participate in the management of the ecosystem of our world.

Let us now examine the subject of our nightmarish speeches and our endless complaints. I am talking about our external debts. It is reportedly one of the major concerns of this summit. They are heavy and strangulating debts. Those to whom we owe these debts are demanding their urgent settlement. They even go as far as dangerous blackmail in trying to recover what had benefited the oligarchy and other old political classes advised and guided by touts and agents of the high international financial circles, sometimes commissioned by these very circles. Together, let us [word indistinct] the fate of the external debt. It is a second debt to pay after the one we had already paid through colonization when our lands and bodies (?were ruined). Let us proclaim unanimously our decision to reschedule our external debts if we cannot repay them. Let us make that bold decision together and now. If not, tomorrow and the day after, each one of us individually will turn again to the financial circles to resume the endless round of negotiations with the pawnbrokers; each of them will convince each one of us that he is the best client while leading us to our ruin.

The Burkinabe people who are a nation of upright men of integrity will not use any cunning methods, deceit, or dishonesty against anybody. This is why, without any complaint and very quietly, we are correctly paying our external debts, while following the sacred path to the liberation of our people. In the face of the showdown imposed on us, we will fight without any weakness, without resignation, without fatalism, but loyally. How can one demand today, from peoples excluded from certain (?circles) the payment of a debt of which they know little. And what will our working masses say if they knew that these debts, for which we are being harassed so much, represent only a portion of the world debt, while at the same time, people who are 90 times more indebted are favored and accommodated. Is this debt anything other than capital amassed through drastic means on the back of our fathers when they were denied dignity and freedom, without any regard for human rights which our assassins use to pin us down? Is this debt anything other than the mad raping of our motherland in order to snatch rapaciously and with morbid hunger its rich resources meant for our well-being. The complaint by most African countries will not succeed in exorcizing the diabolical indifference of the law of profit. We must therefore

fight in order to obtain justice and to give back to the African what belongs to him.

Respected heads of state, Your Excellencies, and dear brothers, we believe in African unity. Even if our individual countries are economically weak, we believe that we can meet this century's challenge if we can assist one another. We possess immense agricultural and mineral resources, we have the labor and the necessary markets. It is only the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist struggle that will enable us to recover our resources. But how can we win such a struggle if the imperialist multinationals, with tentacles everywhere, still have so many active servants? The extravert nature of our economic exchanges is caused by those of us who care about the moods of their masters outside Africa while right under their noses, millions of their brothers are fighting to survive to say the least.

Brothers that we are, and in spite of the wishes of our people who only aspire to live together, we behave like real enemies, thus imploring the devil of neocolonialism and imperialism for the fire and blood which devours millions of human beings, either by denying the people their right to self-determination and the right to determine their well-being free from imported and imposed settings; or else by refusing to break free from our cramped, base chauvinism. It is also the sterile and cynical rivalry which prevents us from building a genuinely independent economic area.

Furthermore, areas of tension are maintained from the north to the south of our continent whose peoples are dominated and exploited because of a war economy which is incompatible with any development program. We are still reluctant to recover and exploit for ourselves, and in solidarity with the rest of mankind, the immense wealth which a band of pirates continue to savagely appropriate and loot in the southern part of our continent. How can we succeed in driving them out from our rich and legitimate territory when Africans themselves, more or less openly, serve as commercial agents?

Our economic difficulties, especially our \$150 billion external debt, would be insignificant if we took a common political stand. We would produce enough in the agricultural sector to feed adequately eight times the present population of Africa. This common stand would bring together 97 percent of the world's chrome reserves; 85 percent of the platinum; 64 percent of the manganese, and 72 percent of the world's cocoa production. In spite of all this, we are among the poorest. That is why, incidentally, I appeal to your wisdom to explore new ways and methods of work for the OAU so that the careful, rational, and effective organization of our summits will no longer constitute another burden on our meager national budgets.

To go to Addis Ababa, my delegation would have spent money which could have been used for 10 bore-holes and 20 dispensaries. We (?deplore) the competition for the various posts of high responsibility within our organization [words indistinct].

Heads of state, Your Excellencies, and dear brothers, how could one fail to remember with respect the great architects of African unity and why should we not consolidate this unity by increasing its dynamism through the corrective measures which history has taught us? Our faith in the unity of our continent cannot be posed

in terms of choice but in terms of obligation and effort, because the African masses cannot accept dying while looking at those who are feeding on their flesh and blood. Already, they are freely crossing borders in search of a pittance, and the time is not far away when they will seize the right to live a happy and free life on this land of Africa.

It is these masses who will make history — the history of Africa — with or without our will, with or without our calculations, with or without the complexes of those who keep holding on to power even at the cost of parcelling up our continent. That history will be an avenging weapon against the imperialism that is Balkanizing our continent. The fatherland or death, we will win!

Issued in Ouagadougou on 17 July 1985

GUINEA

Spokesman Says Coupists Alive, To Be Tried

AB211220 Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT 21 Jul 85

[By Patrice Collen]

[Text] Conakry, July 21 (AFP) — All persons arrested for involvement in the failed July 4 coup attempt against Guinean President Lansana Conte are alive and will not be executed before being formally judged, government spokesman Mohamed Traore said. Captain Traore, who is minister for communications and tourism, refused to say how many people had been arrested after the coup bid or whether they will be given a public trial.

In an interview on Friday he indicated only that "No-one will be executed until his guilt is formally established."

Diplomatic sources here said about 200 people had been detained for alleged involvement in the coup attempt, nearly all of them from the Malinke tribe of the late President Sekou Toure.

Just 48 hours after the coup attempt led by Education Minister Diara Traore, in which 18 people died and 229 were wounded, President Conte bluntly stated his plans for the plotters. "Those who killed or wounded innocent people, I am going to kill them," he said, adding that those who wanted to defend the rebels in the name of human rights should act quickly, "because tomorrow it will be too late."

Foreign Minister Facine Toure later declared that all those involved in the plot were to be executed without trial.

Such statements sparked a flood of protests from several Western and African governments, which called on Guinea to respect human rights and ensure a fair trial for the suspects, diplomatic sources here said.

Capt Traore said that a committee had been set up under the Justice Ministry to carry out a thorough investigation into the coup plot. He would not say who was serving on the committee or if its investigation would lead to a public trial for the accused. He also refused "for security reasons" to say where the suspects were being held.

While refusing to say exactly how many had been arrested, Capt Traore said some people detained following the coup had been released while others were still being rounded up in connection with ongoing investigations.

Those officially confirmed as arrested include five men in addition to Col Traore who held ministerial posts in the Conte government — Youth and Sports Minister Mamadi Bayo, Secretary of State for Higher Education Sidy Mohamed Keita, Secretary of State for Crafts and Rural Development Abraham Kabassan Keita, Ahmadou Kouyate, secretary of state for security, and Lancine Keita, permanent secretary in the ruling Military Committee for National Recovery (CMRN).

Others said by reliable sources to have been detained include seven out of 20 members of the CMRN, six of the country's eight provincial governors and six out of 35 prefects (district administrators).

The government has charged the plotters with wanting to reinstall the authoritarian regime built by Mr Toure which was toppled in April last year shortly after the president's death.

Turning to the question of former officials in the Toure government still in prison, Capt Traore said they would be "condemned according to the dimension of their crimes," countering rumors that they had already been executed.

Those held include President Toure's cousin Siaea Toure and his half brother Ismael Toure.

LIBERIA

More on Break in Ties With USSR, Students' Arrest

Soviet Embassy Comments

AB191732 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Monrovia, July 19 (AFP) — The Soviet Embassy here has said that 14 Liberian students arrested for spying after leaving the embassy on Wednesday were only visiting the mission to ask about life in the Soviet Union.

In the wake of the arrests, Monrovia yesterday broke off official relations with Moscow and ordered all Soviet diplomatic personnel out of the country within 72 hours.

An embassy spokesman said the students had simply asked questions and watched a film about the Soviet Union during their visit to the embassy.

The independent *SUNTIMES* newspaper reported today that the students had also inquired about the 12th World Festival for Youth and Students which was held in Moscow on July 12.

Some students in Monrovia were reported to be boycotting classes today in protest at the arrest of the 14.

The Foreign Ministry statement which announced the rupture in diplomatic ties accused the arrested students of passing "clas-

sified information on various military installations" to Soviet officials. It said the Soviet action represented "gross interference in the internal affairs of Liberia," adding that Liberia's diplomatic staff in Moscow has also been recalled.

The decision to break ties with the Soviet Union was greeted with little surprise by analysts here in the wake of a recent escalation in official charges that opposition figures prominent in the runup to elections later this year were "socialist oriented".

The move comes just two years after Monrovia expelled Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Ulyanov, declaring him persona non grata for alleged involvement in a coup plot against Liberian leader Samuel Doe in 1983.

Since he seized power in a military coup in April 1980, Mr. Doe has repeatedly accused "socialist and communist elements" of fomenting trouble in the West African state. He has also often warned that students preaching socialism or communism, which he calls "foreign ideologies", would be severely dealt with.

Meanwhile Liberia University President Joseph Morris today said those arrested included students from the state university, Cuttington University College operated by the Episcopal Church, and some high schools in Monrovia. He also called on students to remain calm and said those arrested would be given a fair trial.

Student Group Urges Fair Trial

AB191910 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] The Provisional Student Leadership Committee of the University of Liberia says it is doing everything possible through the university administration to ensure that all students involved in the July 17 arrest at the Soviet Embassy are formally charged and given a free and fair trial in a court of competent jurisdiction as soon as preliminary investigations are concluded. In a release issued by the students today and signed by the secretary, (Momon Toure von Lenten), the release said the Provisional Student Leadership Committee has cautiously observed the [word indistinct] of the students in detention without formal charges and a trial. The committee has, meanwhile, appealed to all students of the university to remain calm as negotiations continue, adding "we shall effectively communicate with you on subsequent developments."

In another development, the administration of the University of Liberia [UL] has informed the UL formally that the government has promised that the 14 students allegedly arrested on July 17 at the Soviet Embassy would be brought to justice through the due process of law.

Speaking at a meeting held this morning in the auditorium of the university attended by students, faculty, and the administration, the president of the university, Dr Joseph Morris, said that at a meeting he attended with government authorities yesterday, he was assured that the government has no intention of closing the university as a result of what transpired at the Soviet Embassy. Dr Morris also clarified that of the 14 students arrested, 2 of

them, medical students, had earlier been given permission by the university authorities to travel to the Soviet Union. He was surprised to have heard that they had accompanied a group of students at the embassy at night. He said one of the spokesmen of LINSU [Liberian National Student Union] currently undergoing investigations, informed him that LINSU had also been invited by the Soviet Union to attend a youth festival in the Soviet Union. When asked whether the UL administration was making efforts to intervene on behalf of the students, the UL president declined to comment, adding: We have from time to time told the students that once they are on campus, definitely, they fall under our guidance, but when they leave, there is no assurance that the administration would back them for whatever they engage in. Thus far, of the 14 students allegedly arrested, the administration has named 12 of them. Those identified are: Sumaoro Toure, (Joe Geyi), (Machi) Toure, (Tambali) Doe, (Remi Dey), and Abraham (Krepi). Others detained are Isaac Freeman, (Madimaha Flemo), Selina (Mbok), and Linton Amadi. Two students from the Cuttington University College were also arrested. They are Samuel (Duko) and Abraham (Conn).

Doe Appoints Special Board

*AB192158 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 19 Jul 85*

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe, has appointed an 11-member special board to investigate the matter related to the arrest of 14 students near the Soviet Embassy Wednesday night.

The board is to also investigate the involvement of some of these students in passing on classified information on Liberia to the Soviets. According to an Executive Mansion release issued in Monrovia today, those appointed are Ambassador at Large T. Boy-Nelson, chairman; Brigadier General Mansfield (Yancy), cochairman; Counselor Ehpraim (Smold), member; former Ambassador Joseph Graham, member; and former Ambassador James Morgan, member. Others are Justice Minsiter Jenkins (Skulba Sugbegbeya) Scott, member; Major Patrick Minikon, minister of national security, member; Major General Kpenkpa Wah Kona, deputy chief of staff, member; Mr Wilfred Clark, director of police, member; Reverend Alfred G. Reis, bishop, United Holy Church of God and Christ, member; Reverend Victor (Seckor), former moderator, Presbtery of Liberia, member.

In appointing the special board, Dr Doe expressed the hope that they would utilize their various backgrounds and experiences within the framework of the law to ensure a fair and speedy trial with the aim of preserving the peace, unity, and stability of Liberia, the release said.

The special board has meanwhile been charged to submit its findings and recommendations to the head of state not later than in 1 month as of today's date for his consideration.

Government Confirms Arrest of LPP Officials

*AB220945 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 22 Jul 85*

[Text] The Government of Liberia, through the Interim National Assembly, INA, has reported giving an order for the arrest of all executives of the proposed Liberian People's Party, LPP. Disclosing this at the weekend, the (*?SUN*) newspaper quoted deputy vice head of state, Brigadier General Abraham D. Kollie, as confirming that the chairman of the proposed LPP, John T. Kanweh, has been arrested and detained in Post Stockade at the Barclay Training Center. The paper further quoted Gen Kollie as saying the detention of Mr Kanweh stemmed from certain allegations against the government which were contained in a statement to the press and read by Dusty Wolokolie, who is also in detention. The deputy vice head of state told the (*?SUN*) that Mr Kanweh said he is prepared to defend what he had written.

According to the paper, Mr Kanweh's detention was carried out Friday in the office of the secretary general of the INA, D. Patrick Bidoe, following the surrender of Mr Kanweh by Bishop Arthur Kullah of the United Methodist Church.

The arrest of the two LPP officials brings to nine the number of LPP top officials that are being detained. The first group of six is currently detained while Tom Camara, another official of the proposed party, has reportedly escaped from prison. As for the chairman of the party, Dr Amos Sawyer, he is currently banned from all political activities in the country.

NIGERIA

Buhari Returns From OAU Summit; Proposals Cited

*AB211025 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 21 Jul 85*

[Excerpt] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has returned to Lagos after attending the 21st summit of the OAU in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. During the 3-day meeting, Gen Buhari made a number of proposals which were approved and included in the final declaration of the summit. One of such proposals made a strong appeal to the international community, especially the World Bank and the specialized agencies of the United Nations as well as donor countries to channel funds for drought, famine, and economic recovery of Africa through existing subregional and regional groupings. He said that such direct assistance would eliminate the need for further feasibility studies on additional staff recruitment and deployment. The head of state called for a substantial increase in the level of resources allocated to the development of agriculture and a more judicious use of limited resources in boosting food production. A level of 20 to 25 percent of all national budgets by the year 1989 was recommended for this purpose by the summit.

Gen Buhari said that since the present farmers who constituted over 75 percent of the total population needed incentives to boost their production, inputs such as fertilizers, feeds, drugs, pesticides, and equipment must be made available in adequate proportions. He said that it was therefore imperative that the proposed African Center for Fertilizer Development should take

off immediately so as to assist the farmers in achieving their goals of increased production. The head of state pointed out that agricultural production efforts had continued to be negated by constant loss due to inadequate storage and lack of preservation. He therefore suggested that more attention should be paid to the provision of proper storage facilities and endorsed the call for the establishment of an early warning system and permanent mechanisms to cope with emergencies.

On livestock, Gen Buhari said that the main effort should be in the control and eradication of diseases which were not restricted to national borders. For this reason, he endorsed the move for the Pan-African Rinderpest campaign to take off in January next year. He explained that though the program would be taking off 1 year behind schedule, its implementation will put and end to its devastating effects.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent who covered the summit says that the OAU, however, does not want the international community to make the emergency relief supplies currently going on a permanent phenomenon. He added that as a result, the member nations were determined not only to deal effectively with present and future emergencies, but also to take the situation beyond emergency to the root causes of Africa's food crisis.

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens Cited on Succession Disagreement

AB210800 Paris AFP in English 0724 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Freetown, July 20 (AFP)—Sierra Leone's aged president, Siaka Stevens, who is expected to step down soon, has admitted

there is disagreement in his entourage over who should succeed him.

In an interview in Saturday's issue of the daily *NEW CITIZEN* here, he said his longtime chief aide, First Vice President Sorie Ibrahim Koroma, was refusing to give up his claim to power, despite Mr Stevens' opinion that ill-health made him unsuitable.

The president, who will be 80 next month, reportedly favours (?Army chief Maj Gen Momoh) as his successor.

He confirmed to the paper that he would "soon retire to allow somebody younger and stronger" to take over the country, which he has ruled for the past 17 years.

Mr Stevens said he told Mr Koroma, 55, two years ago that he wanted to retire but that he thought he would not be able to take over. Apart from his ill-health, "he was qualified in every way," Mr Stevens said. Mr Koroma's refusal to accept this verdict "put me in a very difficult position." "The line he is taking can bring difficulties in the party and the government when you consider what has happened in Guinea and other places," Mr Stevens said. "It is out of this stalemate that developments are now taking place which are not of my own making," he added.

ANGOLA

Rally Protests Repeal of Clark Amendment

*MB190612 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT
18 Jul 85*

[Text] Luanda residents took to the streets in protest against the U.S. House of Representatives' repeal of the Clark amendment, which in the past prevented the U.S. Administration from openly supporting the UNITA counterrevolutionary gangs.

The Luanda residents demanded that the United States respect Angola's sovereignty and thus the UN charter. In a big rally at (Fillicuco) square, thousands of Luanda residents — on behalf of all the Angolan people — endorsed sending a letter to the U.S. Congress warning it of the consequences of such a thoughtless attitude. One of the consequences may be the worsening of the situation in southern Africa, which is already serious. The letter also states that the repeal of the Clark amendment effectively countered all efforts which have been made to seek a valid and peaceful solution to the southern African problem. The message also says that the Angolan people are determined to fight for the preservation of their achievements and national independence.

The rally was chaired by Comrade Roberto de Almeida, the secretary for ideology of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee [passage indistinct].

De Almeida Criticizes Repeal

*MB191455 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT
19 Jul 85*

[Excerpt] Roberto de Almeida, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for ideology, speaking in a mass rally held in Luanda yesterday afternoon, said that the U.S. mask slipped with the repeal of the Clark amendment. He said that what had been done in secrecy will now have the legal sanction of the American Congress. He said the United States has always granted aid to the Angolan counterrevolution. He stressed that the repeal of that amendment runs counter to the so-called intention of the American Government in recognizing the People's Republic of Angola, and this shows that the United States wants to give a new and more dangerous dimension to its interference in southern Africa, thus favoring open support for armed subversion and state terrorism instead of hidden military aid.

The peace platform presented by the Angolan Government for southern Africa is thus blocked by the hypocrisy of the racist South African Government, which is acting in perfect coordination with the Reagan administration, said Roberto de Almeida. He said, however, that the Angolan people will continue in their search for solutions to bring peace to this part of the continent, but that they will always be determined to defend their freedom and independence to the last.

We must recall that after the repeal of the Clark amendment, the Angolan Government decided to suspend all contacts with the American Government, contacts which had been held to analyze the most urgent problems of the region.

MOZAMBIQUE

One Killed, Four Injured in 'Bandit' Attack

*MB191152 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 19 Jul 85*

[Text] One person was murdered and four others were injured in an armed bandit attack on a private vehicle in Manhica region some 50 km from the city of Maputo the day before yesterday. This has been disclosed by AIM. The ambushed vehicle was traveling from Inhambane to Maputo on national highway No 1 when suddenly its occupants came under armed bandit fire. Citing unconfirmed reports, AIM says that the armed bandit group which attacked the vehicle consisted of four people, one of whom was killed by our country's defense and security forces. The Maputo central hospital told AIM that the four injured are in serious condition.

White 'Mercenary' Reported Leading Raid

*MB191723 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 19 Jul 85*

[Text] A white man led an armed bandit attack on a convoy of vehicles on national highway No 1 in Maluana, about 50 km from Maputo, last Wednesday. The attack led to the death of a woman and injured two other persons who are in critical condition in the Maputo central hospital. The convoy consisted of about 40 vehicles, and due to the prompt response of the Mozambican Armed Forces, the bandits were forced to flee.

Eyewitnesses told our reporters that they saw armed bandits carrying two criminals who were shot down by our forces. According to the eyewitnesses, the white man led a group of 50 armed bandits. The eyewitnesses further said that the alleged mercenary was giving orders in Portuguese, and they concluded that the mercenary in question was a Portuguese national.

We find it noteworthy to recall that according to statements by Niassa leader Mariano Matsinhe, the presence of mercenaries among the armed bandits has been detected in that province. Eyewitnesses recently also referred to the existence of mercenaries in Nampula and Zambizia Provinces, and in other areas of Maputo Province.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reportage, Comment on Violence in Country 19 Jul**Need for 'Firm Action' Cited**

*MB190909 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 19 Jul 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] With the latest eruption of violence in Soweto, it has become quite clear that the smouldering unrest in black residential areas will not end of its own accord. Firm action will have to be taken. South Africa cannot afford its internal situation, with

the continual unfavorable publicity this engenders abroad, to become the rock on which the whole process of constitutional reform founders.

Apart from the damage the unrest has done to South Africa's image abroad, it has exacted enormous cost in terms of lives, injuries, and hardships. Since September last year about 450 people have been killed and more than 1,600 injured. Black town councillors, policemen, and their families, have died at the hands of rioting mobs. More than 100 town councillors have been attacked. Seventy lost their houses, and many their businesses, through arson and looting.

The homes of 360 policemen were razed to the ground, nearly half of these on the East Rand. Schools, administration buildings, beer halls, business premises, trains, buses, and private vehicles have been attacked by rioting youths and school children, using stones and petrol bombs as weapons.

According to one estimate, damage to fixed property amounts to more than 31 million rands, and to 12 million rands for vehicles and trains. Insurance claims to the value of 35 million rands have already been submitted. More than 10,000 people have been arrested for unrest-related offenses, and thousands of man hours have been lost through labor unrest and strikes.

In the prevailing circumstances, it would be foolish to accede to demands for a complete withdrawal of police units from the black areas. In actual fact, there are too few policemen to ensure the maintenance of law and order, and particularly to combat intimidation in unrest areas. Compared to the accepted Western norm of 6 to 10 policemen per thousand of the population, South Africa has only 45,000 policemen for a total population of 27 million, which works out at barely 2 policemen per 1,000. Attention will have to be given to this deficiency.

The unrest is no spontaneous phenomenon, but a well-orchestrated campaign to exploit black grievances, irrespective of their legitimacy. As part of this, murder, intimidation, and arson are being used to make the country ungovernable and ripe for revolution. It is no coincidence that prime targets are black town councillors and policemen, as the main objective of the radical elements is to wreck third-tier government structures, the starting point for drawing blacks into the political mainstream.

It has been stated repeatedly that the broadening of democracy in South Africa would be accompanied by escalating, radically inspired violence. The ANC and its supporters at home and abroad have no interest in reform, but are bent on a total restructuring of South African society through revolution. And it is obvious that conciliation and negotiation — so necessary to remove the grievances of the black people, and to accommodate their reasonable political aspirations — is impossible in the prevailing climate of violence and unrest. Intimidation has scared off many black leaders from negotiations with the government.

The point has now been reached where South Africa will have to reconsider its priorities. A high price has already been exacted for the ongoing unrest. Firm action will also involve a high price in initially heightening tensions and hardening attitudes, and also leading to even harsher criticism of South Africa's actions. But

restoring law and order has now become an essential prerequisite for furthering the process of imaginative, realistic reform.

Slabbert Criticizes Government Negotiations

*MB191612 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT
19 Jul 85*

[Text] White opposition leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert says he has no intention of waiting around for the start of the government's negotiations towards reform.

In a statement released in Cape Town, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, [PFP], says that in April State President P.W. Botha invited opposition parties in parliament to participate in an enlarged cabinet committee to investigate the constitutional position of black people. Dr Slabbert says, as he understood it, there was some urgency in the invitation, but he says it is now exactly 3-months after the president extended the invitation which the PFP accepted. In that time, he says, there has been no formal or informal meeting of the enlarged cabinet committee, and there has been no ongoing discussions between the government and parliamentary opposition parties. Dr Slabbert says if anything, conditions for effective negotiation have been deteriorating. He says this cannot go on, and either the wheels of negotiation politics quicken in motion, or in his words, quote, we have to accept the government is preparing for seige.

Boycott Leader on 'Intimidation'

*MB191936 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 19 Jul 85*

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Black activists in South Africa's eastern Cape have brought up a new weapon in their campaign against apartheid. This week an organization affiliated to the United Democratic Front [UDF] launched a boycott of white-owned shops, and already whites have expressed concern over a steep decline in trade. There have been allegations of blacks who ignore the boycott are being intimidated, and it is claimed one woman was axed to death. On the line, Julian Marshal asked Mr Nkosele Jeke of the Consumer Boycott Committee what was the purpose of the boycott?

[Begin recording][Jeke] The purpose of the boycott is the immediate withdrawal of the army from the townships, and the riot police, and the resignation of the councillors, and to the mysterious disappearances of community leaders and to the assassination of community leaders and the unbanning of the UDF affiliates in the eastern Cape, and also to allow UDF members to have meetings wherever they want. [sentence as heard]

[Marshal] And how long are you prepared to keep this boycott up?

[Jeke] As a starting point we have decided to take the boycott for 8 weeks, after which we will review the conditions that will be existing at that particular time.

[Marshal] And is the boycott restricted to the eastern Cape or are you asking for support from other black groups in other parts of the country?

[Jeke] Yes, definitely they do support the boycott all over the country.

[Marshal] There have already been lots of reports of people being intimidated into observing the boycott, including one instance of a woman being axed to death because she bought something from a white-owned shop. Now, what is your reaction to that?

[Jeke] Well, we have set up a committee and a commission to look into such reports and we made it quite clear and explained to the community there, to anybody who have got any grievances or any lack of discipline from our people as far as the boycott is concerned, they should report such incidents immediately to our office. We got two offices where they can report such incidents, and so far as we could check on our records we haven't got any complaint of so-called intimidation. So I did not know where, really, this question of intimidation comes from because I was intimidated yesterday, I was taken by the police right from my work and I was very intimidated by the police for 3 hours, where they said to me that they will maintain law and order and the troops won't get out of the townships, they don't care whether they kill 90 percent of the people in the townships, they will continue. The police are not going to be withdrawn there, and they are going to arrest us, the committee.

[Marshal] Do you personally condemn the use of force in attempting to enforce this boycott?

[Jeke] We have done that, we have made a big article, a statement on Monday whereby we gave the whole procedure of the boycott and we make it quite clear, publicly, that not a single person will be tolerated who intimidates anybody.

Disturbances in Capetown Injure 10

HK200350 Hong Kong AFP in English 0336 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Cape Town, July 20 (AFP) — Ten people were injured Friday during disturbances in black townships in South Africa's legislative capital here which has so far been relatively unscathed by the violence that has become almost daily elsewhere in the country.

Stonethrowing and arson were reported for most of the day and police closed roads leading into Guguletu Township. Police said violence erupted there after a mass school boycott in the area Friday to commemorate the deaths of four murdered anti-apartheid leaders in eastern Cape Province.

The trouble came when police tried to disperse a crowd of about 600 people, whom police said stoned them when they arrived on the scene.

Private and police vehicles were stoned and set alight, and police used whips and teargas and fired birdshot to disperse the crowd, a police spokesman said.

Meanwhile, Ministry of Law and Order liaison officer Colonel Leon Mellet said Friday that South Africa had "come to the end of a situation in which a small group of radicals tried to control the country."

He said the houses of more than 400 policemen living in black townships had been burned down since disturbances began last September, while the black community had done nothing about it. But police morale remained good, he insisted.

In Soweto, near Johannesburg, where two blacks died after police opened fire Thursday, police said they again fired on a group of youths Friday, wounding one person.

More than 10,000 Sowetan schoolchildren stayed away from classes Friday to back long-standing grievances over the educational system and in protest at the action of police and troops there in the past three days.

Elsewhere in the country: numerous incidents of stone-throwing, petrol-bombing and arson were reported as thousands backed school boycotts.

Twelve people have died in township unrest and clashes with police since Monday, according to official figures, and hundreds of people been arrested.

Reportage on Violence, State of Emergency 20 July

President Announces State of Emergency

MB200906 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0904 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 20, SAPA — A state of emergency is to be enforced from tomorrow in 36 magisterial districts in South Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced today.

Mr Botha told a press conference conditions of violence and lawlessness around the country had increased recently, and they had become more severe and cruel, especially in black townships.

"These acts of violence and thuggery are mainly directed at the property and person of law-abiding black people, and take the form of incitement, intimidation, arson, inhuman forms of assault and even murder," Mr Botha said.

"This state of affairs can no longer be tolerated," he said.

A state of emergency would be effective from midnight tonight, and would apply in 36 magisterial districts, including Johannesburg, Mr Botha said. Most of the emergency districts are in the Eastern Cape and on the East Rand.

The state of emergency was being declared in terms of the Public Security Act of 1953, Mr Botha said.

The emergency provisions of the act were last invoked in 1960, the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, said after Mr Botha had made his announcement.

Gen Coetzee said a state of emergency had not been declared in 1976, at the time of the Soweto riots, but that emergency provisions in terms of the Internal Security Act had been invoked.

Asked whether the situation of unrest was worse than it had ever been, Gen Coetzee said: "No. That would be a very broad and sweeping statement. In the past we have had quite serious unrest. I will merely say that we are faced with a serious problem."

Mr Botha said the state of emergency would be lifted in a specific area as soon as it was justified by the local conditions.

"It is the duty of the government to ensure that a normal community life is reestablished and that community services are efficiently rendered," Mr Botha said.

"It is essential that the situation be normalised in such a way that the climate for continued dialogue in the interest of all people in the constitutional, economic and social fields is ensured."

Mr Botha said law-abiding people had nothing to fear from the state of emergency.

A schedule of regulations, which would define the extended authority given to the police in districts where the state of emergency existed, would be published at midnight tonight, Gen Coetzee said.

The new powers could also be used by members of the SA Defence Force, the Railway Police and the Prisons Services.

Mr Botha would not elaborate on the extended law-enforcement powers, but said: "I wish to issue a warning that strict action will be taken against those persons and institutions that cause or propagate disruption."

The list of emergency areas includes most of the 30 magisterial districts named in a government gazette issued last month, which banned all meetings in the areas aimed at propagating boycotts. The bans last until December 31 this year. Mr Botha appealed for the cooperation of all people in the country so that the situation could return to normal. The state president, who was joined at the press conference in the union buildings by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said: "South Africa has the ability to rise above pettiness and violence. I call upon all well-meaning and reasonable South Africans to take hands in these times and to stand together to restore order and peace."

Botha Statement on Emergency

*MB201830 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Statement in English and Afrikaans by RSA State President P.W. Botha in Pretoria on 20 July — recorded]

[Text] Every responsible South African has with growing concern taken note of conditions of violence and lawlessness which in recent times have increased and have become more severe, and more cruel in certain parts of the country, especially in black

townships. These acts of violence and thuggery are mainly directed at the property of persons of law-abiding black people, and take the form of incitement, intimidation, arson, inhuman forms of assault, and even murder. This state of affairs can no longer be tolerated. Thus far, the government has shown the utmost patience. However, I cannot ignore the insistence of all responsible South Africans, especially of the majority of black communities who asked that conditions are normalized and that they are granted the full protection of the law to continue their normal life in South Africa.

It is the duty of the government to ensure that a normal community life is reestablished and that community services are efficiently rendered. Children must be able to receive tuition. Bread winners must be able to fulfill their daily tasks, the life and property of all people must be protected, and law and order must be maintained. In view of the prevailing conditions, it is essential that the situation be normalized in such a way that the climate for continued dialogue in the interests of all people in the constitutional, economic, and social fields is assured.

Against this background, the government has in terms of the Public Security Act, Act 3 of 1953, decided to proclaim a state of emergency in the following magisterial districts. Before I name the districts, I want to quote specifically Article 21 of the Public Security Act:

The state president may declare the existence of a state of emergency in any area:

A. If in the opinion of the state president at any time it appears that any action or threatened action by any persons or bodies or persons in the republic or any area within the republic is of such a nature and of such an extent that the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order is seriously threatened thereby or;

B. Circumstances have arisen in the republic or any area within the republic, which seriously threaten the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order, and;

C. The ordinary law of the land is inadequate to enable the government to ensure the safety of the public or to maintain public order;

He may by proclamation in the gazette declare: that as from a date mentioned in the proclamation, which date may be a date not more than 4 days earlier than the date of the proclamation, a state of emergency exists within the republic or within such areas as the case may be.

The districts I wish to read them out again:

Port Elizabeth, Albany, Uitenhage, Cradock, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Adelaide, Fort Beaufort, Bedford, Alexandria, Hankey, Humansdorp, Bathurst, Steytlerville, Jansenville, Graaff-Reinet, Pearston, Benoni, Delmas, Kempton Park, Brakpan, Boksburg, Alberton, Springs, Nigel, Heidelberg, Balfour, Germiston, Randburg, Johannesburg, Roodepoort, Randfontein, Westonaria, Vanderbijlpark, Sasolburg, Vereeniging.

The proclamation authorizing this measure was signed by me this

morning, and will be effective as from midnight today.

I wish to give assurance that law-abiding people have nothing to fear. At the same time I wish to issue a warning that strict actions will be taken against those persons and institutions that cause or propagate disruption.

I appeal to everybody for their cooperation so that conditions can return to normal. I wish to give the assurance that the state of emergency in an area will be terminated as soon as this is justified by local conditions.

In closing, I just want to say that South Africa has the ability to rise above pettiness and violence. I call upon all well-meaning and reasonable South Africans to take hands in these times and to stand together or restore order and peace in order that we can work in the interests of peace and prosperity for all in the country.

'Extensive Powers' to Security Forces

*MB201116 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1114 GMT
20 Jul 85*

[Text] Pretoria, July 20, SAPA — Extensive powers have been given to members of all South Africa's security forces to maintain law and order in the country's townships, according to state of emergency regulations promulgated today by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

Mr Botha said yesterday (Saturday) the government would no longer tolerate violence and lawlessness, especially in the country's major black townships, and declared a state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts.

The regulations give all security force members wide-ranging powers to search and detain people.

The powers apply to all members of the police, SA Defence Force, SA Railways Police and Prison Services, according to the schedule of regulations, which was contained in the government gazette announcing the state of emergency.

The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, said after Mr Botha's announcement that he did not think a greater number of police and soldiers would be needed to monitor the state of emergency.

"I don't foresee that more personnel will be used than at present (in the townships)," Gen Coetzee said. "We don't need more men, but more legal provisions."

According to the provisions, a security force member can arrest a person without a warrant, and can detain the person for up to 14 days if he believes the arrest is "necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or that person himself."

The person can be interrogated and his period of detention can be extended after the two-week limit in a written notice by the minister of law and order.

Mr Botha said the state of emergency had been declared to

protect the law-abiding people of the country.

"It is the duty of the government to ensure that a normal community life is re-established and that community services are efficiently rendered," he said.

The state of emergency in a specific area would be terminated as soon as it was justified by local conditions, Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha would not comment on the action which could be taken against offenders of the emergency regulations, which were last used in 1960.

"I wish to issue a warning that strict action will be taken against those persons and institutions that cause or propagate disruption," he replied.

Members of security forces are also given the right to search any premises or property, and during the search may seize any article which could be used to commit an offence.

The regulations contain an indemnity clause, which declares that no criminal or civil proceedings can be brought against the state or any member of the security forces for an action carried out in terms of the emergency.

A maximum fine of up to R20,000 or ten years imprisonment could be imposed against offenders of the emergency, the regulations said.

Gen Coetzee pointed out that further powers, including the control of a specific area and limitations on the press, could be exercised by himself or the police authorities in each of the 36 magisterial districts.

Most of the areas concerned are in the Eastern Cape and on the East Rand.

Before additional powers, described in section 6 of the regulations, could come into effect they would have to be promulgated in a government gazette as well as announced in the media, brochures, public notices and by an oral announcement, Gen Coetzee said.

According to the Section 6 powers, the security forces can issue orders to impose curfews, as well as:

- Demarcate or close off areas,
- Control traffic and all entry to and departure from an area,
- Close public or private property, including businesses,
- Remove people from or to a particular area,
- Control essential services and the security or safety of an installation,
- Control, regulate or prohibit the dissemination or distribution of any news or comment in connection with the regulations or the conduct of security force members acting under the regulations.

Any person who directly or indirectly threatened to inflict harm, hurt or loss on another person or his property would be guilty of an offence.

Gen Coetzee said the police would meet with members of the local and foreign press next week to discuss a way of accommodating news reports in the affected areas.

Asked whether township residents would still be able to hold funerals for victims of the unrest — occasions which usually draw large crowds, Gen Coetzee said:

"It will depend on the objective circumstances of the specific area. But I believe the situation will remain more or less as it is now."

There were already security laws which allowed a magistrate to put certain limitations on funeral proceedings. In future, either the existing legislation or the emergency regulations would be invoked.

He said he could not predict how long the state of emergency would last, but said he would lift the emergency on the advice of security forces in the specific area.

More Violence Reported

*MB200930 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT
20 Jul 85*

[Text] Another person has been killed in Township unrest last night. Police report a youth was killed after a shotgun was fired at people allegedly stoning a house of a police officer at Zwide, near Port Elizabeth. In Kimberley's Galeshewe township, a house was petrol bombed, but only slight damage was caused. In Alexandria, in the Eastern Cape, administration board offices were set alight, but damage is said to be minimal. A youth has been arrested in connection with the incident.

A home was damaged by a petrol bomb in New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, and trouble continued in the Durban township of Lamontville, where a house has been bombed, and police have used tearsmoke to disperse a crowd. At Kwazakhele, near Port Elizabeth, a bus and a home have been extensively damaged by fire and vehicles have been stoned and set alight at Alexandria, near Johannesburg. At Mpophomeni, in Natal, a house has been set alight and damaged. Police say stones were thrown at another house and they used tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse a mob.

Mourners Gather for Funeral

*MB200843 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT
20 Jul 85*

[Text] The town of Cradock is gearing up for a funeral of four community leaders. Attendance is expected to be large, as Franz Kruger reports.

[Kruger] Thousands of people have already arrived in the Eastern Cape town with more expected before the funeral gets underway

at the Lingelihle stadium at 1000. Organizers have predicted total attendance may be as high as 100,000. Reports from Port Elizabeth last night said the UDF [United Democratic Front] in the city had hired over 60 buses, but still people had to be left behind as there was no space for them. Pastors from all over the country are expected to attend and representatives from a number of embassies as well as overseas guests are expected. Police have promised to remain in the background, and the organizers have appealed for calm, which they say they can guarantee if security forces keep a low profile. The main speaker is to be Reverend Allan Boesak, the UDF patron and president of the World Alliances of Reformed Churches.

The four leaders Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto, and Sicelo Mhlawuli, who were recently found burned, maimed and stabbed outside Port Elizabeth.

Heunis: Talks With 'Radical' Leaders

*MB201200 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1150 GMT
20 Jul 85*

[Text] Pretoria, July 20, SAPA — Discussions were continuously taking place between the government and leaders whose views were more radical than those held by the leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis said in Pretoria today.

Mr Heunis was replying to a claim by Dr Slabbert yesterday that nothing had happened since the state president had invited political parties to participate in the enlarged special cabinet committee on the development of black communities.

"Dr Slabbert's statement shows that he is of the opinion that a process of negotiation without his presence is not worthwhile or even impossible.

"He has made this allegation while discussions are continuously taking place with leaders, many of whom hold views which are much more radical than his own.

"I want to state categorically that his allegation that nothing has taken place since the state president's invitation is contrary to the truth."

Mr Heunis said in his capacity as chairman of the special cabinet committee, he was continuously extending the negotiation process and several breakthroughs had been made.

The statement by Dr Slabbert that this process was not taking place just because he himself had not been present showed that the PFP totally overestimated its own importance and relevance in South African politics, he said.

In his statement today, Mr Heunis outlined some of the discussions which had taken place between himself and Dr Slabbert regarding the enlarged cabinet committee.

He said that Dr Slabbert's acceptance of the state president's invitation had been based on certain assumptions and a particular interpretation he had placed on the invitation.

Dr Slabbert had asked certain questions and after correspondence between them, a meeting was arranged for July 18.

This had to be cancelled owing to an urgent meeting on the state of affairs in the country, arranged by the state president, but a new date for the meeting was to be arranged urgently.

Mr Heunis said he regarded Dr Slabbert's statement as "petty political methods" which he found "incomprehensible in view of the spirit in which we had discussed these matters."

Opposition Reacts to Emergency

NC201630 Paris AFP in English 1610 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cradock, South Africa, July 20 (AFP) — Leading South African opposition figures strongly criticized the government's decision today to impose a state of emergency on three regions hard hit by recent unrest.

The state of emergency, affecting 36 magisterial districts in and around Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, was announced today by President Pieter Botha during a news conference in Pretoria for national media. The announcement was reported by the South African Press Association with an embargo on publication until 1800 GMT today.

But news of the state of emergency quickly reached this eastern cape township where thousands of people were attending the funeral of four black community leaders killed in mysterious circumstances late last month.

Reverend Allan Boesak, a leader of the country's main anti-apartheid organization, the United Democratic Front (UDF), told the crowd that "the state of emergency demonstrates the government's determination to cling to power and to apartheid."

The secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Reverend Beyers Naude, who presided over the funeral ceremonies along with Mr. Boesak, said: "Whether it is imposed in 36 districts or in 600, the state of emergency is not the answer, it will not stop us."

Church Leaders Criticize Emergency

MB201803 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1723 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Cradock, July 20, SAPA — Between 40,000 and 50,000 mourners for four slain black activists heard in Cradock today that a state of emergency would be imposed across 36 South African magisterial districts from midnight. The mourners for Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto, Mr Fort Kalata and Mr Ficelo Mhlawuli, were told of the state of emergency by Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC) and a patron of the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Today's funeral was the biggest mass funeral seen in South

Africa since that of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, in 1977.

"The government has declared a state of emergency in 36 districts. This will resolve nothing," Dr Naude told the mourners.

"No state of emergency is going to bring about peace unless first of all the doors are opened for the political prisoners, unless the people are given the opportunity to express to all concerned what kind of country they want, what kind of life they want to live." Dr Naude said.

"Even if the 36 becomes 600, I am saying to the government, to the white community, to the whole world: for God's sake before this country goes up in flames please hear the voice of reason and peace and the cry for freedom of the people of our land."

Dr Naude said in an interview after the funeral that an expected announcement of "a state of emergency" would be the first step to military rule.

He said the measure would be totally counter-productive and would have the opposite effect to that which the government intended.

"There will be more clashes, more conflict, more anger and a lessening of the possibility of peaceful change."

A state of emergency did not address itself to the root cause of the problem and therefore had no hope of succeeding, Dr Naude said.

Dr Boesak also came out strongly against a state of emergency.

"It's the kind of desperate measure that constitutes more running away from our problems than a serious attempt to solve them," Dr Boesak said. "It'll give those people in government who want it the power to do anything they want without being accountable for it."

"We can expect more repression, more deaths and more disappearances of more leaders, which could then be justified by the government," he said.

He said the government seemed to believe that the answer to South Africa's problems was to come down hard on black protest movements.

Dr Boesak said the situation had already reached the stage where the only solution would be to negotiate with recognised black leaders and not increase repression.

"The days when force could be used to suppress opponents of apartheid have gone." He predicted an increase in the frustrations of South Africa's black population.

Mr Henry Fazzie, eastern Cape secretary-general of the UDF, also strongly condemned the government's move.

"Now the government will be free to do what they want, but it

won't solve the problem." He considered the move as a response to the success of the consumer boycott of white businesses.

Naude Calls Move 'Desperate'

*MB201848 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1843 GMT
20 Jul 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, July 20, SAPA — The state of emergency which has been declared is a desperate act on the part of the authorities to stem the irresistible tide of liberation, Dr Beyers Naude, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), said in a statement to SAPA tonight.

The statement, issued by a SACC spokesman, said:

"The sweeping powers which the government has now assumed clearly reflect the crisis in our land.

"It is particularly alarming to note that the control of news which these powers give the authorities will only add to the proliferation of dangerous, uncontrolled rumours.

"We are compelled to warn the government that these steps will not resolve anything.

"We are convinced that the unrest will increase, the killings will continue, the unrests will multiply, the anger will grow.

"The church has long called for the application of basic Christian norms throughout South Africa. It has long warned of the consequences of repression. The awful bloodbath long prophesied is upon us.

"We once more appeal to the government: Heed our urgent call by releasing all political prisoners, by allowing the exiles to return, by listening to the voice of the authentic leaders. Only then will peace with justice come to our land."

Slabbert Calls Emergency 'Very Sad'

*MB201807 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610 GMT
20 Jul 85*

[Text] Cape Town, July 20, SAPA — The declaration of a state of emergency was a "very sad commentary" on the situation in South Africa, the leaders of the official opposition, Dr Frederik Van zyl Slabbert, said in a statement in Cape Town today.

He said he could think of "no more devastating indictment on the outcome of the November 1983 referendum results."

"What was supposed to herald an era of negotiation and consensus politics has precipitated a state of siege.

"We are now more polarised and divided than ever before, and it is clear that this government has neither the talent nor the plans to cope with the current situation.

"Instead of starting negotiation politics proper, they continue to impose one-sided constitutional blueprints. This has been so from

the initiation of the tricameral system right up to the regional councils that they have now created.

"The state of emergency is a very sad commentary on the situation we now find ourselves in, and one can only hope that it will be short and that circumstances will return to normal as soon as possible," he said.

Chamber of Commerce Reacts

*MB201821 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1540 GMT
20 Jul 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jul 20, SAPA — Security action alone will not solve the serious conflict in South Africa's townships the Association of Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM) and the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) said in a statement today.

The statement by ASSOCOM president, Mr Michael Weir, and FCI president, Mr John Wilson, came in response to the announcement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that emergency powers would be introduced in 36 magisterial districts across the country from midnight.

The statement, from the two largest employer organisations in South Africa, said:

"The business community has been greatly concerned at the escalating violence in South Africa and accepts the need to re-establish law and order in certain areas.

"Organised commerce and industry are anxious that conditions should be normalised as soon as possible, and appeal to all groups to exercise restraint and patience.

"However, organised commerce and industry also believe that security action alone will not resolve the serious conflict in the black townships.

"To be effective, the restoration of law and order must also be backed by a package of substantial reforms to recognise black aspirations and to redress legitimate grievances.

"Real negotiations in the political and industrial relations spheres are the key to a return to an orderly South Africa and to stability in our townships.

"In the light of the most recent developments, organised commerce and industry will be seeking early interviews with the state president and all other relevant authorities."

Bar Association Criticizes Emergency

*MB202004 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1757 GMT
20 Jul 85*

[Text] Cape Town, July 20, SAPA — The General Council of the Bar of South Africa has always been opposed to the suspen-

sion of civil Liberties and detention without trial, the body's chairman, Mr H.P. Viljoen, said in Cape Town tonight.

Mr Viljoen was reacting, on behalf of the council, to the news that a state of emergency is to be proclaimed in 36 magisterial districts in South Africa.

He said the council "deeply regrets the fact that the government has found it necessary to suspend citizens rights in the manner contemplated."

Woman Killed at Funeral

*MB201839 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1731 GMT
20 Jul 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, July 20 SAPA — A Duduza woman suspected of being a police informer was today stoned and prodded to death with sticks at the funeral of unrest victims in the township, near Nigel.

Her body was afterwards set alight, with grass and twigs piled up on it, a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations confirmed in Pretoria tonight.

Police then dispersed the mob and removed the body, he said. The woman has not yet been identified.

Botha, Coetzee Answer Questions

*MB201950 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Question and answers by unidentified reporters to RSA State President P.W. Botha and Commissioner of Police General Janie Coetzee in Pretoria on 20 July — recorded]

[Text][Unidentified reporter in Afrikaans] President, what is the implication of this state of emergency?

[Botha — in Afrikaans] I think the commissioner of police should handle that aspect of the question. However, I wish to say: In normal times, a person's life will not be affected by this proclamation. People who are engaged in their daily tasks will not be affected, but those who are out to cause trouble will be reminded not to do so. Any person who is out to break the law will now be properly dealt with in terms of the law.

[Unidentified reporter — in English] How long will the state of emergency remain?

[Botha — in English] As long as there is an attempt on the part of those who want to break the law, to wit. Next question, please.

[Unidentified reporter — in English] Would you consider the possible dates of effect of this law in white areas?

[Botha — in English] Yes, we considered it, and I don't think that this is the first time that South Africa is using this law, with its experience in the sixties. We did so in the sixties, we did so in

Soweto in a later stage, and this is not the first time these measures are there to enable the government to maintain law and order.

[Unidentified Reporter — in English] Mr President, is this act to be extended (?if a success).

[Botha — in English] We are going to depend on what is going to happen. I won't for one moment trip [as heard] while declaring the other districts to this legislation.

[Announcer] The commissioner of police said that the situation in each of the affected areas, would determine when and to what extent the emergency powers would be used. In general, everything possible would be done to ensure that life continued as normally as possible.

[Unidentified reporter — in English] Can we have your assurance, sir, that as a result of this declaration the government will now take every conceivable action possible to curtail future violence, the rioting within the areas that already have been declared.

[Coetzee — in English] I think it would be very unwise for me to add anything on to what the state president has said. But I think that the implication of, just by reading through the provisions of a proclamation of this nature, it is very clear that very stringent measures can be placed into operation and that it can be at the very least of a nuisance value, but it also empowers the force in the broader sense to take the necessary actions to make clear that law and order will prevail: I think that is by implication the reason for this operational law, what it is meant for. We will obviously try and do that to the best of our ability.

[Unidentified reporter — in English] Commissioner, there has been [words indistinct] of employers paradox [passage indistinct].

[Coetzee — in English] With great respect, I cannot indulge in conjecture about allegations which are unfounded. And if they are unfounded this is perhaps a way to make sure that these allegations do not become one of just a town newspaper or rumor mongering. This is a way to inhibit that. And so the fear, the unfounded fear, which is based upon, let me say, a campaign of calumny, a campaign which is meant to aggravate the situation, can be dealt with then effectively.

Youth Killed Near Port Elizabeth

*MB201817 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1757 GMT
20 Jul 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, July 20, SAPA — A youth was killed in Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, another was arrested in Alexander in the Eastern Cape, and a Manzville, Klerksdorp woman is in hospital under police guard after incidents of unrest across South Africa today.

The youth killed was hit by rubber bullets after an attack on the home of a SAP member, and a youth was also hit by birdshot in

Manzville, but ran away, a spokesman for the police directorate of public relations said.

Tearsmoke was used to disperse mobs that set alight a private home, a bus and a police vehicle at Manzville today, the spokesman said in the 8 pm situation report on unrest issued by the directorate.

An illegal gathering in Daveyton was dispersed by police using rubber bullets, and one classroom was destroyed by fire in Kwazekele in the Eastern Cape. Members of the South African Defence Force extinguished the blaze, the police spokesman said.

Administration board offices were petrol-bombed at Alexander, in the Eastern Cape, but damage was minimal, he said.

Private homes were set alight in Galeshewe, Near Kimberly; in New Brighton and Kwazekele near Port Elizabeth; Lamontville, near Durban; and at Mophomeni, near Pietermaritzburg.

The spokesman added that the funeral of four black community leaders at Cradock had been quiet and had ended at about 5 pm.

Reportage on Violence, Reaction to Emergency 21 Jul

Conservatives, U.S. Comment Cited

*MB210611 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Jul 85.*

[Excerpts] The leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said in his comment on the state of emergency that the people of South Africa were now more divided than ever before.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, commented on the announcement by saying that his party supported the government in the maintenance of law and order, although stronger action should have been taken earlier. He said that the unfortunate impression being created was that the situation had got out of control. No concession should be made to seditious and criminal elements, and violence as a form of blackmail to force political change should not be allowed. Dr Treurnicht said that there were too many organizations offering hope to pressure groups demanding black majority rule.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Bill Satten, has expressed full support for the statement by the state president. Speaking in Cape Town, Mr Satten said that if effective action was taken in the 36 magisterial districts trouble was hardly likely to break out elsewhere. The activities of the mobs in black areas had nothing to do with reform and were simply mindless public violence. Any counter measures taken had to be swift and effective.

The American State Department says the American administration hopes the new measures will help reduce the clashes between blacks and the police. A spokesman said the United States sincerely hoped that the unrest would abate rapidly, allowing the South African Government to lift the emergency measures and get on with the urgent business of reform.

Further Reaction

*MB210844 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
21 Jul 85 p 3*

[Text] The state of emergency has been slammed as a failure of government by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, and organised commerce is seeking a meeting with the State President.

"This is a devastating comment on the outcome of the November 1983 referendum result," Dr Slabbert said.

"What was supposed to be the beginning of an era of negotiation and consensus politics has seen us drift steadily into the present state of semi-siege. This Government has neither the ability, the plans nor the talent to cope with the demands of genuine reform.

"All its constitutional attempts, from the tricameral parliament right up to the latest regional services councils, illustrate its dogged determination unilaterally to impose its plans on everybody else.

"All the hopeful signs for negotiation politics so far have been neglected or even rejected by it. For instance:

— "It appears to have put its own enlarged Cabinet Council on ice.

— "It has ignored all reasonable offers of someone like Chief Gaisha Buthelezi.

"It has dismissed the warnings of the HSRC report. It's all a very sad state of affairs."

Organised commerce will be seeking an early interview with the State President and other relevant authorities with regard to the state of emergency, said Mr Michael Veir, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

He said that the business community accepted the need to re-establish law and order, but that "security action alone will not resolve the serious conflict in the black townships.

"To be effective, the restoration of law and order must also be backed, as soon as possible, by a package of substantial reforms to recognise black aspirations and redress legitimate grievances.

"Real negotiations in the political as well as the industrial-relations spheres are the key to a return to an orderly South Africa and to stability in our townships," Mr Veir said.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, said that stronger action should have come earlier, but his party supported the Government in the maintenance of law and order.

"Riotous and criminal elements should be granted no concessions," he said. "Blackmail by violence to impose political change should not be allowed at all."

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said that he had held an urgent meeting with President Botha and

leading government officials in Pretoria on Friday.

Present at the meeting were the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan; the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange; and the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Dr Adriaan Vlok.

Mr Hendrickse was accompanied by three leading members of the Labour Party. They were the national chairman, Mr Andrew Julies; Mr Carter Ebrahim and the national secretary, Mr Fred Pieterse.

"The urgent meeting was held at our request to discuss the situation in South Africa relating to the unrest in the townships," Mr Hendrickse said.

He said the delegation was given a detailed briefing and information that had not been available to it before.

"We are now more aware of the seriousness of the South African situation."

The leader of the NRP, Mr Bill Sutton, said that he supports the government action entirely.

"The activity of the people in the townships is not aimed at reform, but borders on revolution," he said.

"To allow the political process to continue, law and order must be re-established, and the inclusion of blacks in the governing coalition should be top priority.

"The Government would then be justified in using maximum force to settle the affairs of townships," Mr Sutton said.

The Government action brought to mind Napoleon's "whiff of grapeshot which brought an end to terror in the streets of Paris".

Mr Vause Raw, NRP spokesman for law and order, said it was "essential that law and order be restored and innocent lives of law-abiding black citizens be protected".

The Rev Frank Chikane, UDF vice-president for the Transvaal region and director of the Institute for Contact Sociology, said:

"The State President and his Government need to be informed that life has been normal only for the white minority in this country and a few black collaborators or privileged blacks.

"As far as the majority is concerned, life has never been normal."

He said that people had been on the run because of influx-control laws; many had been uprooted to comply with the process of confining blacks to 13 percent of the land in accordance with the apartheid policy; millions had been receiving inferior education and limited training, suppressing their potential; and many were living in tin shacks in open veld because of the policy of apartheid.

"A state of emergency will only help to normalise the situation by creating conditions conducive for the continuation of white political power," Mr Chikane said.

'Isolated' Unrest Reported

*MB210917 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 21 Jul 85*

[Text] Isolated incidents of unrest and illegal gatherings have occurred since the state of emergency has come into effect. The incidents occurred mainly at Kwazakhele and New Brighton in the eastern Cape. At Kwazakhele about 1,000 people gathered illegally and were dispersed with tear smoke when they ignored police orders. In other incidents groups of people were dispersed with quirts. The police say incidents of stone throwing occurred at Daveyton, Adelaide, and Alexandra.

Police Report 1 Death

*MB210925 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0915 GMT
21 Jul 85*

[Text] Pretoria, July 21, SAPA — One person was killed in one of the four incidents of unrest reported since last night, according to a spokesman for the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

Police shot and killed a black man, Edward Dolman, at about 7pm last night while he was stoning a black policemen's security camp in Morhenvell, in the eastern Cape, the spokesman said.

A group of blacks in Kwazakhele, near Port Elizabeth, burnt an electrical installation (kiosk) last night, causing about r10,000 damage.

In Alexandra, on the Witwatersrand, "an unknown number of blacks" last night stoned a private vehicle, causing r3,500 damage. Another vehicle in the township was set alight, causing r8,000 damage. An unidentified black man was injured in the incident.

Roadblocks, 'Other Measures' by SAP

*MB210955 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT
21 Jul 85*

[Text] Pretoria, July 21, SAPA — Roadblocks have already been put up by the security forces and other measures implemented as a result of the state of emergency declared in certain areas, a spokesman for the Public Relations Division of the South African Police confirmed in Pretoria today.

The spokesman confirmed that the emergency regulations had already been applied in certain areas, but refused to identify the specific areas already affected. He would also not confirm a REUTER report that security forces had by dawn today already surrounded Kwathema, on the East Rand, and set up roadblocks around the township.

A REUTER correspondent reported seeing soldiers with semi-automatic rifles standing guard along a main street in the township, while police and soldiers at the roadblocks searched people entering or leaving Kwathema.

"Although the precise measures that have been or will be implemented will not be made known at present, it must be emphasised

that the security forces are determined to bring to an end the lawlessness that led to this announcement (of the state of emergency)", the spokesman said.

"There should be no illusions about this. Measures that apply at present will be determined by conditions in the various affected areas.

"As emphasised by the state president yesterday, this announcement will not affect the law abiding citizen going about his normal daily life.

"These measures are to protect and encourage those entitled to lawful protection from the lawless elements," the spokesman said.

Over 2,000 Arrested in 1985

MB210904 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
21 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] More than two thousand people have been arrested for arson, murder, kidnapping, sabotage and other acts of violence during unrest in Eastern Province so far this year.

A spokesman at Pretoria police headquarters said that police were now faced with 367 cases of arson, mostly involving homes that were gutted, 93 unrest-linked murders after people were burnt, stoned or stabbed to death, and 1,050 cases of public violence.

In total, police had opened dockets on 1,789 unrest-related cases in the Eastern Province since the beginning of the year.

However, the figure is believed to be much higher, as many cases of arson, stabbing and other violence are not reported to police.

On July 12 the local police arrest figure for the country's peak riot area stood at 1,907, the police spokesman said. Numerous additional arrests since then have brought the figure to the 2 000 level.

A large percentage of the arrests made — especially in connection with abduction, public violence and arson — stemmed directly from the AZAPO/UDF feud, police said.

Police find themselves snowed under with cases emanating daily from the riot-torn townships around Port Elizabeth.

Police said they are investigating at least 14 cases of sabotage, 157 cases of malicious damage to property, 14 cases of abduction, two cases of kidnapping, 20 cases of intimidation, seven cases of robbery, three armed hold-ups during incidents of rioting and six cases of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Police said a lot of their investigations were hampered by the fact that people were reluctant to make statements or pass on any information to police.

Meanwhile, the United Democratic Front has appointed an independent national commission of enquiry to investigate the murder of four leading black activists.

Mystery surrounds the brutal executions three weeks ago of three Cradock community leaders and an Oudtshoorn teacher.

The slaying of Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli — on a lonely stretch of coastal road near Port Elizabeth — triggered wide-ranging outrage both here and abroad.

The commission, which will be headed by two senior jurists from the International Court of Justice, starts on Saturday. It includes an overseas sociologist, representatives of the United States High Commission on Involuntary Disappearances, Amnesty International, the Detainees Parents Support Committee, the South African Council of Churches and the UDF.

The four murdered men were all members of the United Democratic Front.

Several of the country's leading black political organisations have blamed the murders — together with other acts of terror targeted at black political activists — on an elusive phantom known only as the "third force".

They have yet to produce evidence to back their claims that a powerful and highly secret organisation, opposed to the black freedom struggle, has launched a sinister terror campaign.

Boesak Urges Expanded Boycott

MB210935 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT
20 Jul 85

[Text] The head of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches has called for a national consumer boycott. This would follow the boycott already in progress in many towns of the eastern Cape. Dr Boesak called on township traders to drop their prices to help the boycott. He also accused the government for the death of the four United Democratic Front leaders buried today. He said it was time the government stopped protecting those who kill opposition leaders.

Afrikaans Institute Reacts to Emergency

MB211128 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut says it is alarmed by the increasing incidents of violence in South Africa. The president of the institute, Mr Donald (Masson), was reacting to the announcement of a state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. Mr (Masson) said that although the Handelsinstituut accepted the need to restore law and order, the organization felt security force action alone was not good enough to alleviate the present conflict situation.

Police Arrest 113

*MB211155 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1153 GMT
21 Jul 85*

[Text] Pretoria, July 21, SAPA Security forces have made 113 arrests since midnight in the 36 magisterial districts on which the state of emergency has been imposed, a spokesman for the Public Relations Division of the SA Police in Pretoria told SAPA.

The spokesman would not disclose details of where the arrests had taken place.

He was unable to confirm reports that 60 people, including whites, had been detained under the emergency regulations today when the bus they were travelling in was allegedly stopped by security forces as they returned from the mass funeral of four Cradock activists.

Unconfirmed reports said the detainees were taken to John Vorster Police Headquarters in Johannesburg.

Communist Party Appears at Funeral

NC211559 Paris AFP in English 1516 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Marie-France Rouze report]

[Excerpt] Gradock, South Africa, July 21 (AFP) — The South African Government crackdown with the state of emergency which came into effect today is likely to meet heightened resistance from the black majority and other opponents of the apartheid system, to judge from events here.

As news of the government's intended measures filtered out yesterday, in spite of an official black-out, the banned South African Communist Party showed its colours for the first time for many years, displaying massive red flags at the funerals of four anti-apartheid activists found murdered in mysterious circumstances.

A local leader of the largest body fighting for black majority rule still tolerated by the government, the United Democratic Front (UDF), to which the four belonged, said he was astounded by the sight of the red flags displayed as police looked on.

The UDF leader denied any contact with the Communist Party, banned 25 years ago along with the African National Congress (ANC), but added, "We can't prevent anybody from coming and expressing their grief."

In opposition circles the Communist Party is thought to have relatively few supporters, but its public demonstration was seen as a sign of increasing radicalisation after almost a year of continual conflict between the security forces and the residents of the black townships.

The white minority government, which claims to be the target of a communist-inspired "total onslaught," always stresses the links between the communists and the ANC, which has been conducting a guerrilla war against the authorities since the ban.

A leader of another human rights group, the Detained Parents' Support Committee (DPSC), said the appearance of the communists was the other side of the coin to United States President Ronald Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa, which aims to secure reforms through quiet diplomacy.

Referring to South African President Pieter Botha's frequent assertions that reforms are being made, the DPSC leader commented, "He's right when he says there is change in South Africa, but it is not going the way he thinks".

People Returning From Cradock Detained

*MB220519 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1455 GMT
21 Jul 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, July 21, SAPA — Twenty-two people returning from the mass funeral of four black activists in Cradock were detained in Johannesburg this morning, a spokesman for the Detainee Parent's Support Committee [DPSC] said in Johannesburg today.

Police earlier confirmed that some occupants of a bus had been detained at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg's police headquarters.

The police had no further details.

The DPSC spokesman, who did not wish to be named, said 22 people of the bus' approximately 60 occupants had been detained this morning.

They were being held under Section 3 of the Public Safety Act, which provides for a 14-day detention period which can be extended when it expires, the DPSC spokesman said.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the police would, under emergency regulations, only state how many people had been detained and would not release the names of detainees or where they had been detained.

The SAP announced earlier today that a total of 113 people had been detained since the state of emergency became effective at midnight.

Three Black Males Killed

*MB220527 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1936 GMT
21 Jul 85*

[Text] Pretoria, July 21, SAPA — Police 8pm unrest situation report (received by SAPA at 9.25pm):

In the Parys township of Tunahole, 400 blacks threw stones at two houses of members of the Development Board, causing R3500 damage.

At 14.45, about 400 black people threw stones and petrol bombs at a black policeman's house, causing damage estimated at R160.

Birdshot was used to disperse the crowd. The extent of injuries was not known.

Also in Tunahole, 50 blacks threw stones at police vehicles, causing damage estimated at R150. Birdshot was used, as well as teargas.

At 1545, in Tunahole, an unknown number of blacks threw stones at the private house of a police member. Damage of R140 damage was caused. The policeman used his pistol to disperse the crowd. There were no injuries.

Police headquarters received a report at 4 pm that three black males died and five black males were injured in the above incidents.

Minor incidents occurred in Humansdorp, Cradock, Kwazakele, New Brighton and Tsakane. No police action was taken. There was no damage and no injuries.

In Kwazakele, an electric installation was set on fire at 11.05 am. Damage of R2000 was caused.

Slabbert Calls for Parliamentary Session
MB220535 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1708 GMT
 21 Jul 85

[Text] Cape Town, July 21, SAPA — The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, today called on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to reconvene parliament to discuss the state of emergency declared yesterday.

In a statement released in Cape Town, Dr Slabbert Urged the state president to summon parliament to show that "the limited form of representative government we now have is not completely inactive in the face of the state of emergency."

He said parliament should discuss the government's record in anticipating, coping with and ending the unrest in the black community.

Parliament should "consider the most effective short and long-term ways to promote the politics of negotiation and consensus and to find out whether peace can be restored to our land," Dr Slabbert said.

Coetzee Interviewed on Emergency
MB220545 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2115 GMT
 21 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 21, SAPA — The state of emergency declared in 36 riot-hit magisterial districts would not affect the activities of law abiding citizens, the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, said in an interview with SABC-TV News tonight.

Gen Coetzee, who will be co-ordinator-in-chief of the security forces during the state of emergency, said measures were intended to normalise the situation, inhibit the activities of those

responsible for unrest, and guarantee that the ordinary citizen was unaffected, unhindered and uninhibited by unrest.

"It will not affect at all the activities, the normal activities, of the law abiding citizens of all groups and of all races in our country," he said.

Gen Coetzee said the people of South Africa expected law enforcement agencies to bring the situation under control and to return the country to "normality."

In terms of the declaration of a state of emergency, the SAP, SADF and the Prison's Service were given the right to arrest people, to search property and to seize items.

Gen Coetzee said some people termed these powers "Draconian." However, "certain balances and certain checks" were built into the act governing the proclamation and "no arbitrary action is foreseen."

He said "great circumspection and great responsibility" was called for.

During the unrest, certain persons "or categories of persons" has played an aggravating role in particular areas.

They had "by word or by deed" acted as a catalyst for unrest, Gen Coetzee said.

It was for this reason the emergency powers enabled security forces to cordon off a township or area and control entrance to that area, "depending on the security situation of that particular area", he said.

"It will not be done will-nilly," he added.

Before a curfew was declared it should be promulgated, "in other words, it should be made known," he said.

The law made provision for "a very heavy sentence or a term of imprisonment" for anyone breaking the curfew without good reason, he said.

Gen Coetzee said there was no provision in the emergency powers for security forces to shoot suspects on sight.

They would have to be arrested and brought before a properly constituted court, the general said.

Security force members who arrested suspects would have to be "bona fide of the opinion" that the arrests were necessary to restore "calm, tranquillity and order in that particular area," he said.

The emergency measures were intended to inhibit the acts of those responsible for the unrest so that law-abiding citizens could go to work, to church or to school unhindered by the unrest, the general said.

Coetzee Comments on News Coverage

*MB220553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2032 GMT
21 Jul 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, July 21, SAPA — The police intended to ensure that the free flow of information was not inhibited during the state of emergency declared last night, the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, said tonight.

Interviewed on SABC-TV, he said, however, that "dramatised versions, slanted truths and half truths" would not be allowed in press reports.

Asked about control of the press during the emergency, the general said the SAP realised that enlightened public opinion was necessary.

The police intended to discuss with "responsible people" ways to ensure that the free flow of information was not inhibited "but that those factors in this flow of information which are negative to getting the situation back to normal are then avoided."

A meeting was scheduled for tomorrow with the newspaper press union in which a method would be developed for relaying news to the public from areas under emergency regulations.

This method would be developed "in great circumspection and great responsibility," Gen Coetzee said.

Asked what reports would not be allowed, he said: "Any act, whether by way of word or by way of commission, which would aggravate the situation — dramatised versions, slanted truths, half truths — these will obviously not be allowed.

"It (reporting on events during the emergency) will have to be (done) in great responsibility and every word said about what is happening in these areas (where emergency powers are in force) will have to be done after it has been properly evaluated and properly controlled to ascertain the truth and factual correctness."

General Coetzee said it would be counter-productive if proper communications did not exist between security forces and "the people whose interests they serve."

"Unless the population affected by the (emergency) orders cooperate with the forces of law and order, the whole situation will be counter-productive."

Steps had been taken to "structure" communications between the security forces and "the people concerned."

The general named these as opinion makers, officials of third tier governments, development boards and municipalities and community development officers.

Communications with these bodies and with the press was essential during the state of emergency, he said.

DPSC Condemns 'Chaining Democracy'

*MB220620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2058 GMT
21 Jul 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, July 21, SAPA — At the very time the government should be talking to the real leaders of South Africa it had taken even greater powers to itself and was "chaining the voice of democracy with a ruthlessness not seen since 1960", the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] said in a statement to SAPA tonight.

The statement said:

"Hundreds of popular leaders and democrats have been detained and many more will follow.

"To the people of the townships, this will be seen as a declaration of war. Internationally this could amount to economic suicide.

"We believe these steps have been taken in order for the government to pander to the rightwing and far from resolving the crisis it has inflamed it, and the government will reap a bitter harvest."

The DPSC expressed "great fears" for the safety of detainees.

"The security branch already has an appalling record in this regard and now one of the few pressures we could bring to bear upon them — publicity — has been removed," the statement said.

"The security branch can now carry out its dark deeds with increased arrogance.

"We hold the security police and government responsible for the safety and well-being of all detainees and demand the unconditional and immediate release of them all," the statement said.

Reportage, Comment on Emergency Situation 22 Jul**Commentary Examines Emergency Decision**

*MB220655 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Jul 85*

[Station Commentary: "The Emergency"]

[Text] It goes without saying that the decision to declare a state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts in South Africa was not taken lightly. The state president said careful consideration had been given to the negative effect it would have on the country. The declaration of state of emergency, the first in the past 25 years, to bring an end to the ongoing violence of the past 11 months in black residential areas entail the granting of wide powers of detention and arbitrary arrest and search being given to the security forces. But if the events of the past months have proved anything, it is that extraordinary measures have become unavoidable. The unrest has been handled with commendable restraint in the hope that peace would eventually be restored but up to now there has been no sign of this.

Riotous youths, many of them school children between the ages of 10 and 16, who are idle because they refuse to go to school, are waging a reign of terror in the townships. They have burned down schools, administration buildings, and houses. Trains, buses, and cars have been stoned and business premises have been looted and set alight. There is irrefutable evidence that youths have actively involved themselves, and were often the ring-leaders, with the killing of community leaders and the burning of some of their bodies in the streets. Rioting, attacks, and arson became a form of entertainment for these youths. In these circumstances, the state has had no alternative but to act effectively and appropriately. It is its right and above all its duty to protect the lives and property of all its people and to do this by means of emergency measures if less drastic methods appear to be ineffective. This has now become imperative and steps have been taken to place the police in a position to maintain law and order and to protect ordinary people.

The vast majority of South Africans of all population groups insist that that duty is effectively discharged. There will, of course, be some critics with the old refrain that the state of emergency has been declared to suppress legitimate protest, that it is the government's alternative for real reform, and it should defuse the situation rather through negotiation with black leaders. But this attitude denies the realities of the situation. Negotiation is impossible in the prevailing circumstances. Groups who are actively working for revolutionary change and misusing the black youth in these efforts reject negotiation except on their terms, which in any case exclude meaningful dialogue. And moderate black leaders who do favor negotiation are either murdered or intimidated to such an extent that they do not dare talk to the government. And as regards the young militants, those with the demand that negotiations take place with them, what government in the world would discuss intricate political issues round the conference table with children who rightly belong at school, and primary school, to boot? It has been very clear since the start of the school boycotts that these children want to discuss anything but matters relating to education.

The drastic security action has absolutely nothing to do with evading reform or negotiation. Most South Africans are well aware that the long-term solution is a political one. A way has to be found for affording blacks a share in decision making at the highest level, and the key is undoubtedly peaceful negotiation which can only be brought about in a climate of peace, order, and mutual trust. Steps have now been taken to restore this climate so that the process of broadening democracy can continue. Both the state president and the commissioner of police have given the assurance that the state of emergency will not affect the daily lives of ordinary people and that law abiding citizens have nothing to fear. With the wide powers granted to the security forces, however, a great deal of responsibility rests on each member to exercise his duties with the greatest circumspection. The success of the whole exercise depends in the first instance on the success the security forces achieve in their attempts to restore normal living conditions.

Police Report Unrest

*MB220819 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0812 GMT
22 Jul 85*

[Text] Pretoria, July 22, SAPA — Police unrest situation report for the period from 8pm yesterday to 8am today (received by SAPA at 10.05am):

Isolated incidents of unrest occurred last night.

In Mahlakeng on the West Rand, buses were stoned and three passengers slightly injured.

In the black township of Cradock, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists. Police dispersed the mob with tear smoke and rubber bullets. No injuries or arrests were reported.

In Lamontville, both the Anglican and Methodist churches were stoned and petrol-bombed by mobs of blacks. In one of the incidents, five black males were arrested by police. In a second incident, a mob of blacks attacked, stoned and petrol-bombed a private home. The owner of the house was allegedly shot and fatally wounded by the mob when he attempted to persuade them to desist in their attack.

Twenty black males were arrested at Thokoza and Vosloorus on the East Rand when they stoned police vehicles. A black male was fatally wounded when he hurled a petrol bomb at a policeman.

In Mamelod near Pretoria, SAP members were stoned by a mob. The police dispersed the mob with shotgun and pistol fire. A black man was wounded and arrested.

Reportage on Continuing Klaas de Jonge Affair

Conservatives Criticize NP

*MB190915 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT
19 Jul 85*

[Text] The South African Government is coming under fire from rightwingers over its handling of the Klaas de Jonge affair. The Conservative Party's foreign affairs spokesman, Tom Langley, says the capitulation of the government had been expected and, he adds, it proves once again that the National Party Government cannot act strongly when it is expected to.

Mr Langley says Foreign Minister Pik Botha feels forced by international law to give in to the Dutch demands, but that international law does not provide for an embassy to serve as shelter for persons suspected of crimes.

De Jonge to Netherlands Embassy

*MB191458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1455 GMT
19 Jul 85*

[Text] Pretoria, July 19, SAPA — A Dutch citizen who spent almost a month in detention in South Africa has been released to the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria, according to an embassy

spokesman. The spokesman said Mr Klaas de Jonge was brought by police to the embassy's offices in central Pretoria at about 4pm. At the same time, the Department of Foreign Affairs requested that the minister at the embassy, Baron Hendrick Bentinck, come to the Union Building for consultations.

The spokesman said Mr De Jonge had told embassy officials on his arrival he was in good physical and psychological condition.

Mr De Jonge, who was detained almost four weeks ago in terms of security legislation, arrived at the embassy in an unmarked police vehicle and was escorted into a side entrance, eyewitnesses said.

In a statement yesterday, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said Mr De Jonge would be released to the embassy in response to demands from the Netherlands Government.

Mr De Jonge last week made an unsuccessful bid to escape two policemen escorting him near the embassy entrance. Although Mr De Jonge managed to enter the embassy, the policemen recaptured him.

The Netherlands Government demanded the return of the prisoner and an apology for the police action in violating diplomatic territory.

After the delivery of Mr De Jonge, Mr Botha said the government had submitted to the embassy a formal request for Mr De Jonge to be handed to the South African authorities.

"We trust that just as the SA Government observed the principles of international law in this matter, so the Netherlands Government will for its part observe the international law that requires that Mr De Jonge be handed over to the competent SA authorities so that the law can take its course," Mr Botha said.

De Jonge To Stay in Embassy

*MB200540 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Jul 85*

[Text] The legal advisor to the Dutch Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr (Naas Esteramus), says Mr de Jonge will remain under South African jurisdiction while in the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria. He said, however, that Mr de Jonge could stay in the embassy indefinitely. Mr de Jonge was handed to the embassy yesterday afternoon.

Rearrest Warrant Issued

*MB220917 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 22 Jul 85*

[Text] A warrant for the rearrest of Mr Klaas de Jonge, at present in the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria, has been issued in the magistrate's court at Randburg in connection with several arms caches allegedly found in Randburg magisterial district. Our Johannesburg news staff report that the warrant was issued only hours before Mr de Jonge was handed back last week to the

embassy, where he is ensconced at present, while the governments of South Africa and the Netherlands discuss his possible return to face criminal charges under South African law.

ZAMBIA

12 Government Workers Alleged Abducted by UNITA *MB192021 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Jul 85*

[Text] It is reported from Mongu that mystery surrounds the whereabouts of 12 Zambian workers allegedly abducted by Angolan UNITA dissidents on Monday this week. Police confirmed the incident, saying that 12 men are workers in the Veterinary Department in Western Province. [Words indistinct] reliable sources said the 12 men who were abducted by the dissident forces, along with 3 government vehicles that they were using at (Cahonga-Muche), in the Senanga District, had been carrying out blood tests on cattle in the area. The district governor of Senanga declined to comment on the issue in view of its sensitivity.

ZIMBABWE

UANC Executive Member Said To Defect to ZANU-PF *MB190723 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Jul 85*

[Text] An executive member of the United African National Council, UANC, Comrade Webster Zimunya, who was the party's candidate for Mutare West constituency in the election, resigned from his party yesterday to join the ruling party, ZANU-PF. He said the party's landslide victory in a general election has convinced his family that people in the country are rallying behind ZANU-PF. He urged other UANC members to come and join the ruling party.

Whites Favor Abolition of Reserved Seats

*MB191207 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
19 Jul 85*

[Text] A group of white Zimbabweans campaigning for the abolition of the 20 parliamentary seats reserved for whites under the Lancaster House constitution says that remarkable integration and reconciliation had taken place in Zimbabwe since independence. A statement issued by the group says the country's positive mood should enable the various communities to work together and reject a constitution which separates the people on the basis of color. The statement added that the provision for separate seats for whites will create unnecessary division in this country.

Meanwhile, advertisements calling on the white community to accept a single voters roll for blacks and whites began appearing in local newspapers today. The campaign, which was launched by two Harare lawyers, (Mervin Himmerman) and Mr Anthony Eastwood, has already received a favorable response from Asians, coloreds, and whites throughout the country.

Shamuyarira on 'Action' Against Reactionaries

*MB200624 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
20 Jul 85*

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, has warned that government will take political and legal action against racists and diehard reactionaries. The minister, who was addressing the Kariba Public Association this week, said during the second phase of the government's policy of reconciliation, people who do not respect others will never be respected also. He added that appropriate political and legal action will be taken against the racists and diehard reactionaries who still believe that they are in Rhodesia.

Nkala Says ZAPU To Be Ousted From Ministry

*MB220759 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT
21 Jul 85*

[Text] The new minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, says an operation will be launched soon to remove ZAPU elements and instruments in some departments of the ministry. Addressing an election campaign rally in Hurungwe yesterday, Comrade Nkala said the government is aware of people who acquired jobs when the ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, was

heading the ministry. Comrade Nkala, who is the ZANU-PF election candidate for the Kariba Constituency, said the continued presence of such people contributes to instability because some of them are collaborating with dissidents.

People in the Kariba Constituency go to the polls on 5 August following the suspension of the election after the death of Comrade Robson Manyika. The (?15) rallies which were held yesterday symbolized the launching of Comrade Nkala's election campaign in the Kariba Constituency. Comrade Nkala was introduced to the electorate by the ZANU-PF publicity and information secretary, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira. Comrade Nkala urged the people to take advantage of the increased crop prices by investing their gains in decent accommodation. He said the government's future plans emphasize the need to uplift the standard of living, especially in the rural areas.

The other rallies in the Hurungwe District, which is part of the Kariba Constituency, were addressed by Comrades Maurice Nyagumbo, Swithun Mombeshora, Edgar Penda, and other senior provincial members. Comrade Nyagumbo urged the people to give ZANU-PF a resounding victory, saying more bumper harvests will enhance the construction of more schools and clinics. Noting that 12 more rallies are scheduled for today, Comrade Nyagumbo said no effort will be spared to ensure that Comrade Nkala unanimously wins the by-election.